



# Minnesota State Demographic Center

## Presentation to City of Minneapolis, Policy Liaison Team

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January 22, 2015

Website: [mn.gov/demography](http://mn.gov/demography) | Twitter: @MN\_StateData

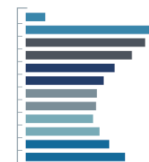


# What is the role of the MN State Demographic Center?

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- Serve as a liaison to the Census Bureau and assist with the decennial census counts
- Create MN population estimates and projections
- Analyze, interpret and distribute data from the state, U.S. Census Bureau and other sources
- Offer data and technical assistance to legislators, all levels of government, organizations and citizens across the state
- Monitor trends and help MN to make data-informed decisions





+ 4 { Aging & Implications  
Labor Force Concerns  
Growing Diversity  
Migration

Major trends for Minnesota

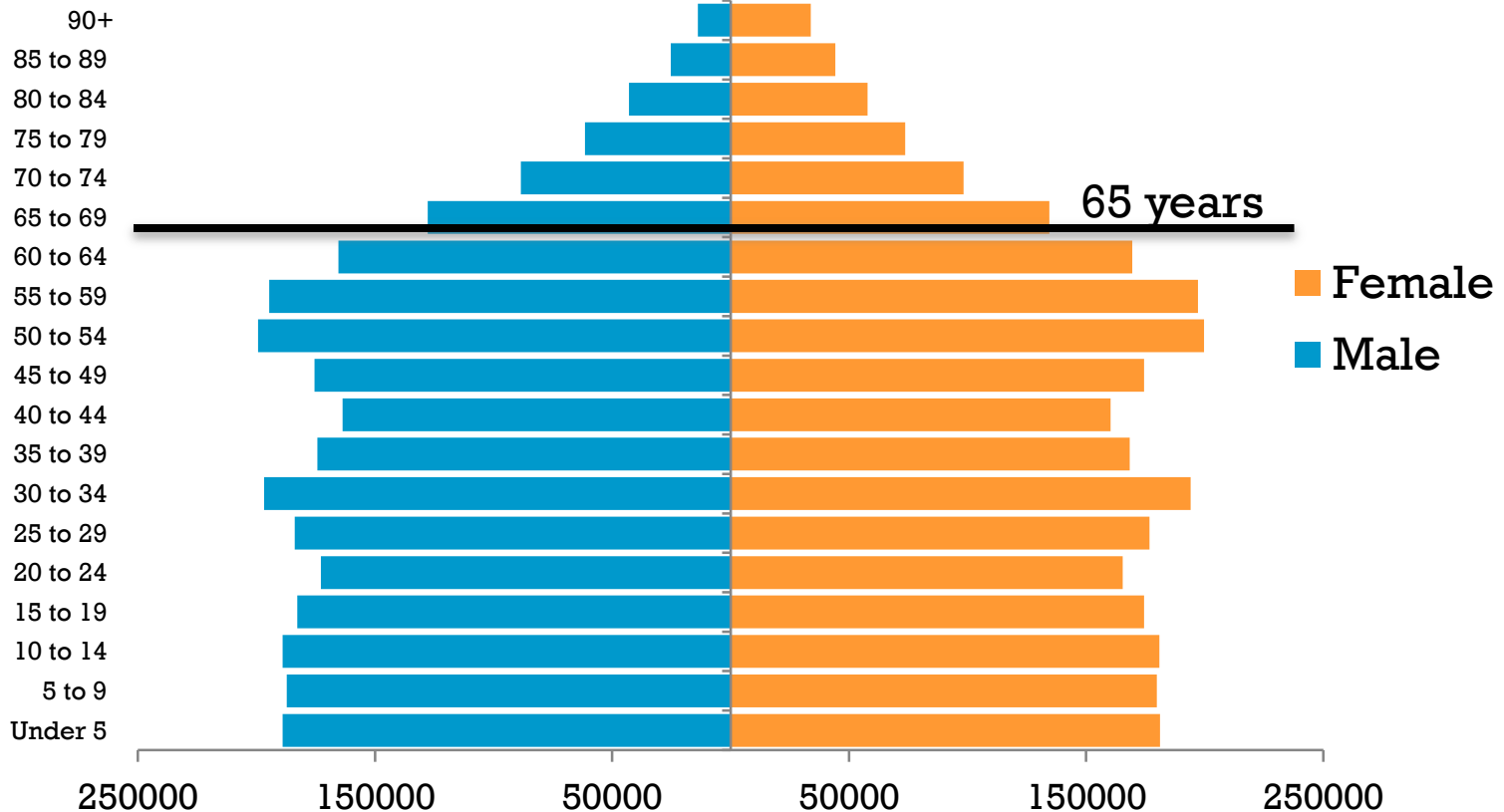
*plus a focus on  
Minneapolis' unique context*

# Aging trends



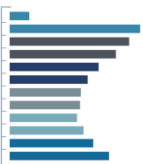
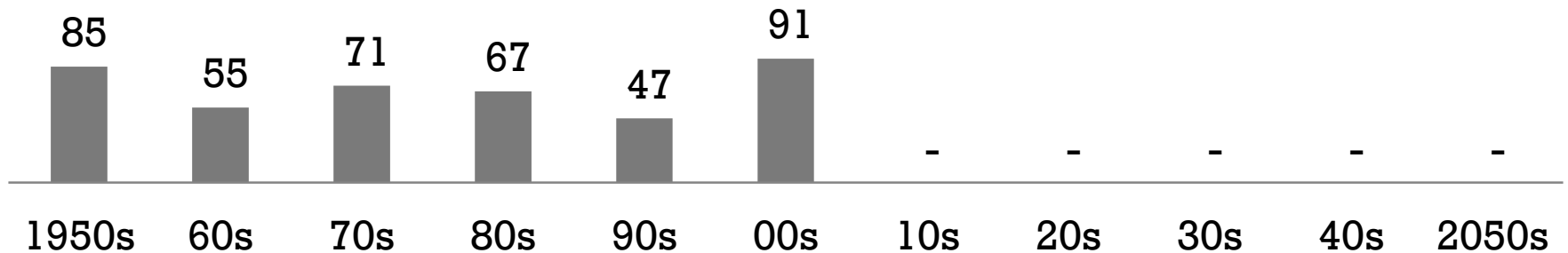
# + What Minnesota looks like... this year

## MN population by age and sex, 2015



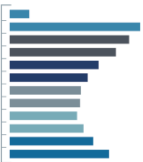
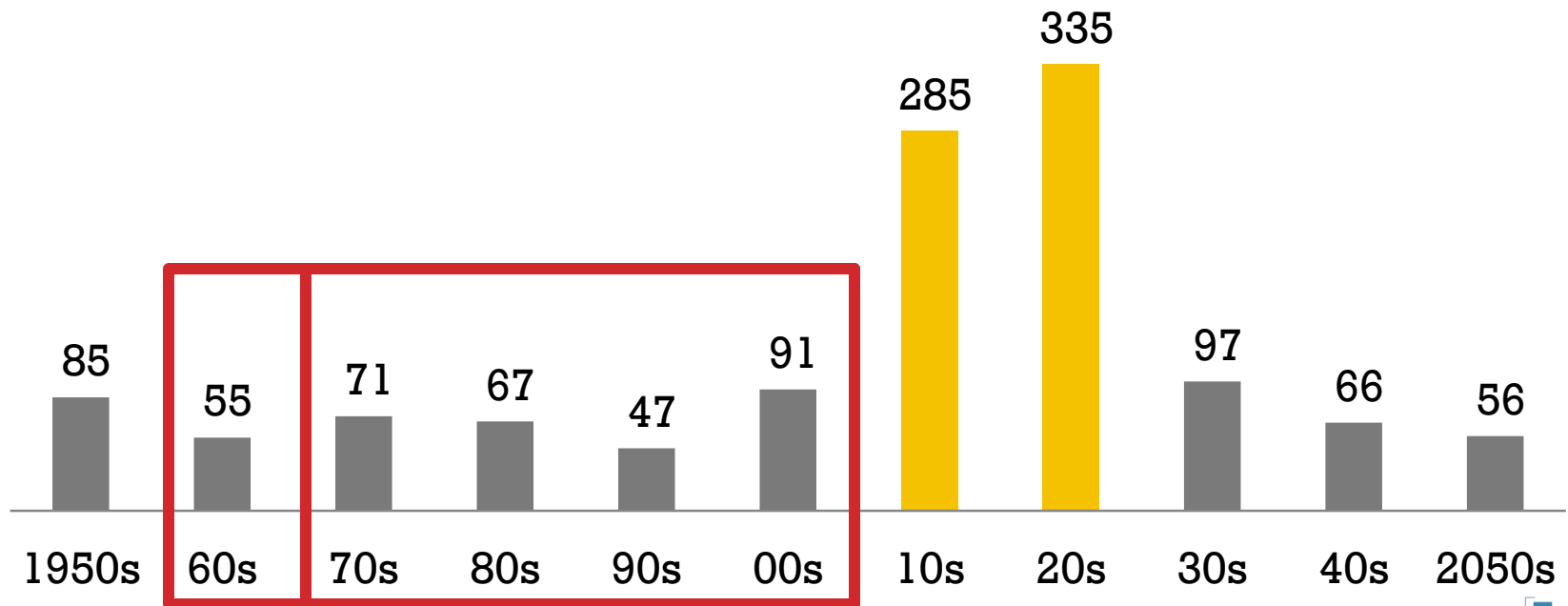
# + How many additional “older adults” will we gain during this decade?

**Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)**



# + This decade and next: *Unprecedented* increases in MN's 65+ population

**Change in older adults, age 65+ (in thousands)**



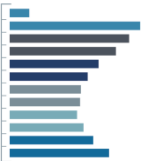


## QUIZ QUESTION:



What event is predicted to happen in 2020 that has never before happened in the history of our state?

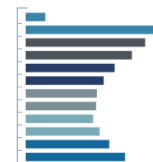
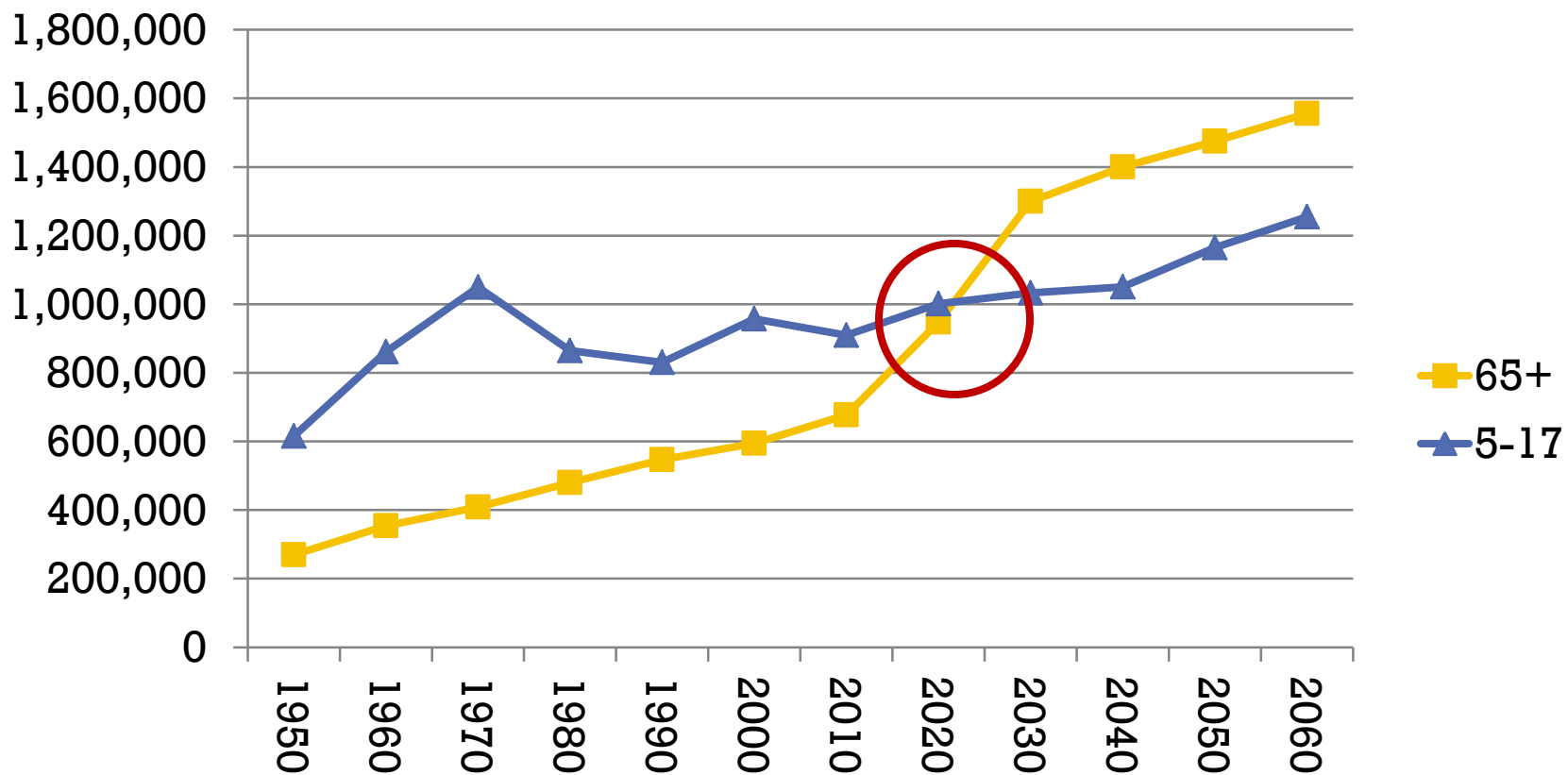
- A. The Vikings will win the Super Bowl
- B. MN will have more immigrants than U.S.-born residents
- C. MN will have more 65+ residents than school-age children, 5-17





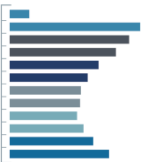
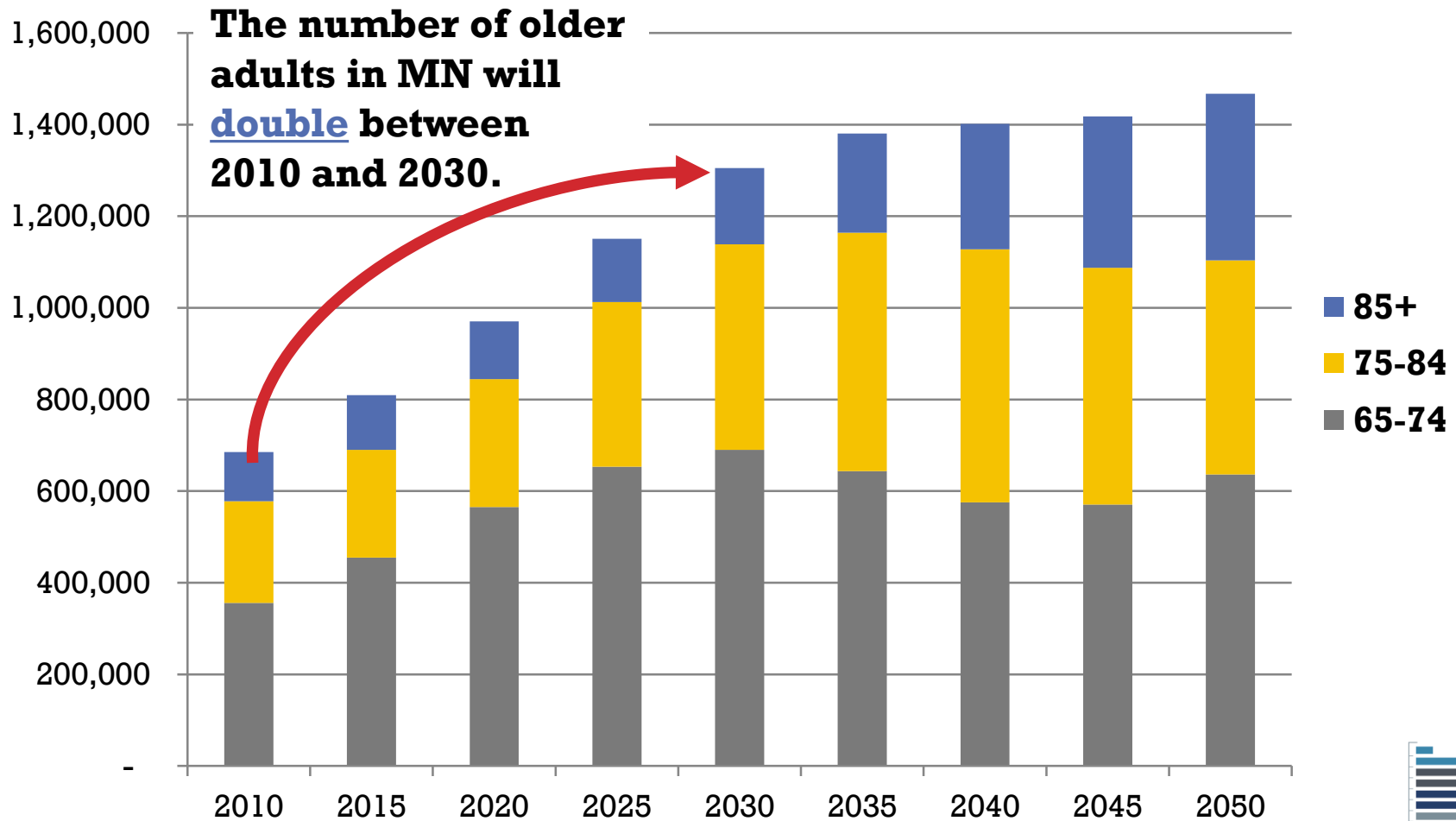


# For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020



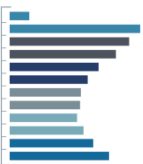
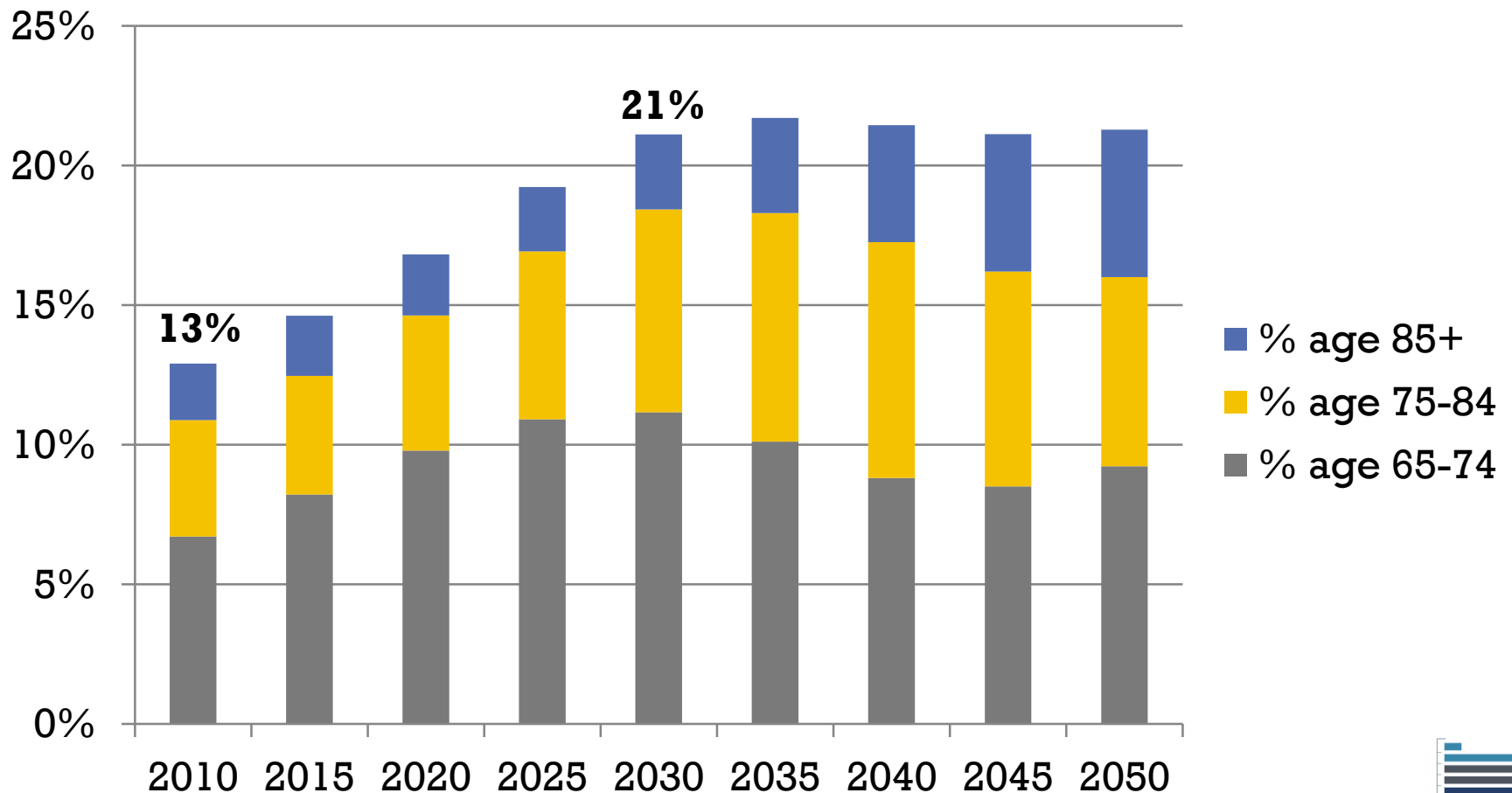


# Older adults in Minnesota by age cohort, 2010-2050





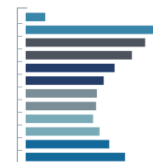
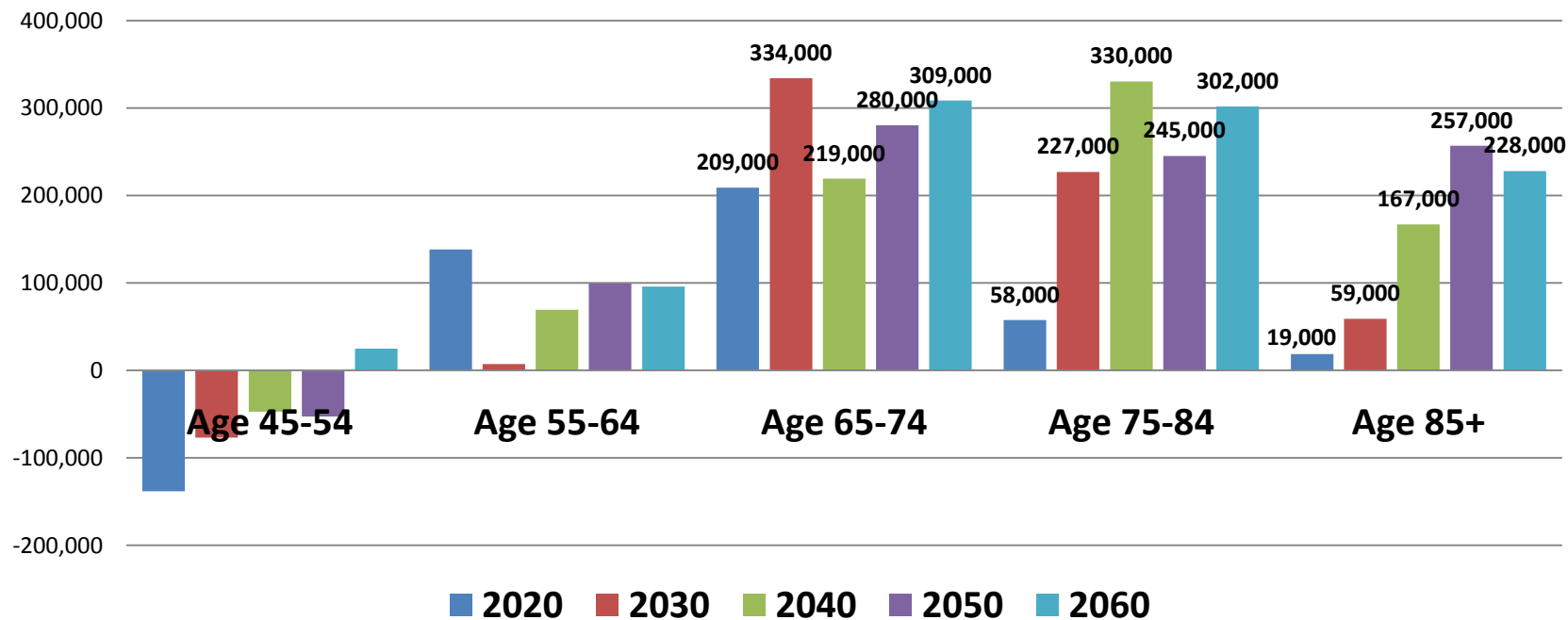
# By 2030, more than 1 in 5 Minnesotans will be 65+, including all Baby Boomers





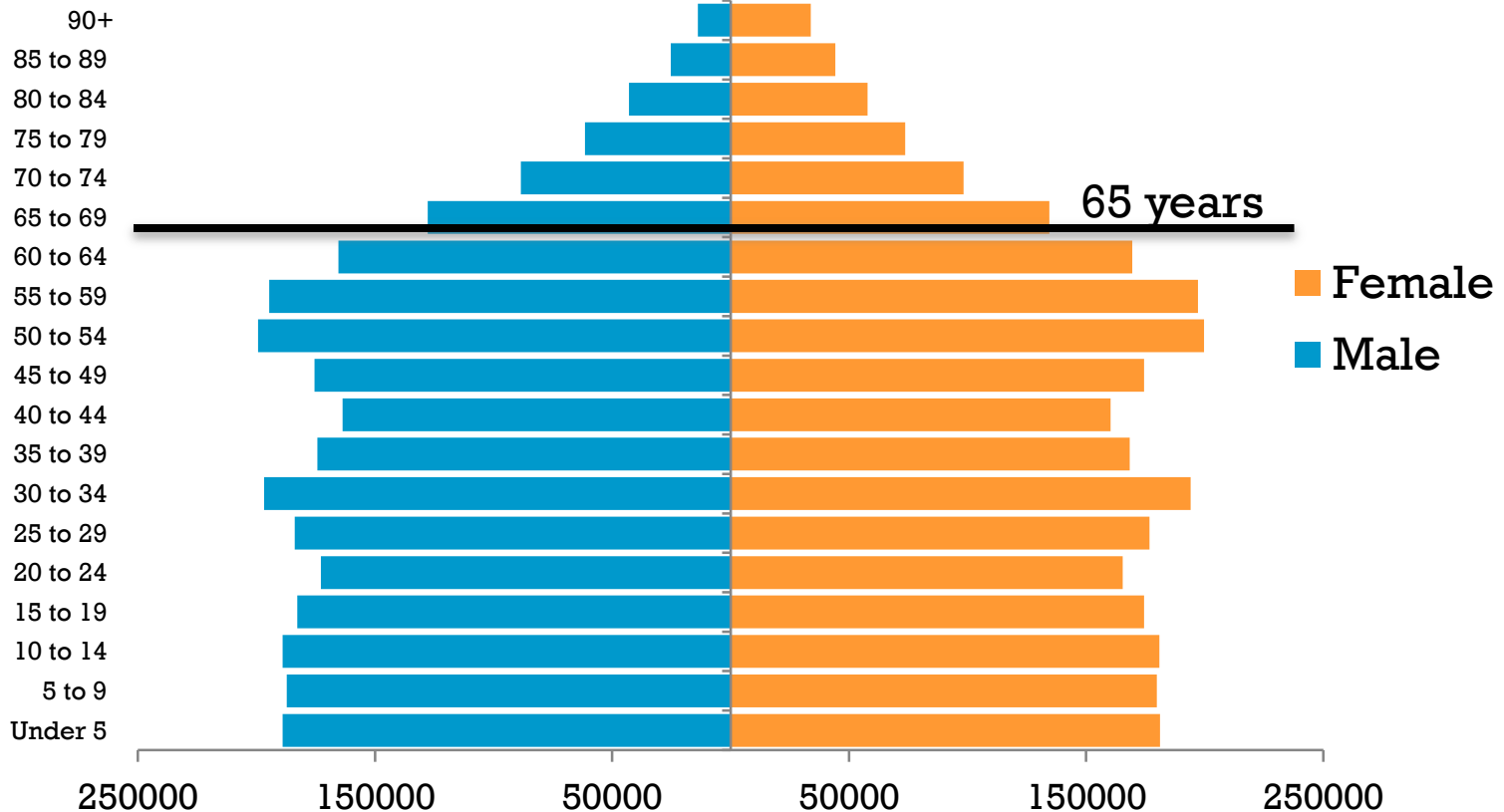
# The coming decades will see dramatic growth in older cohorts

Expected numeric change in people by age cohorts,  
between 2010 and given year, Minnesota



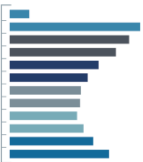
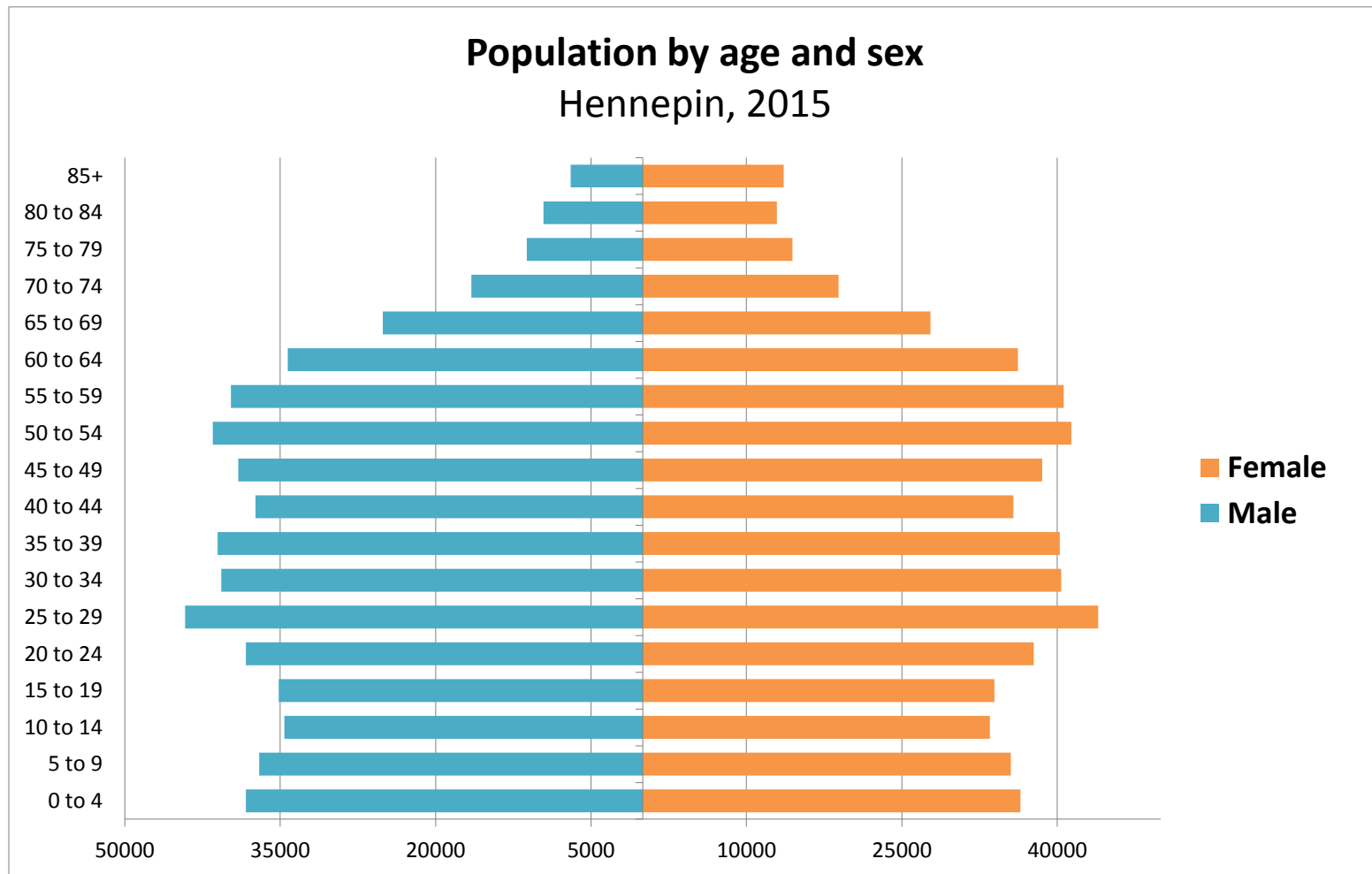
# + What Minnesota looks like... this year

## MN population by age and sex, 2015



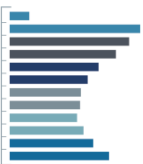
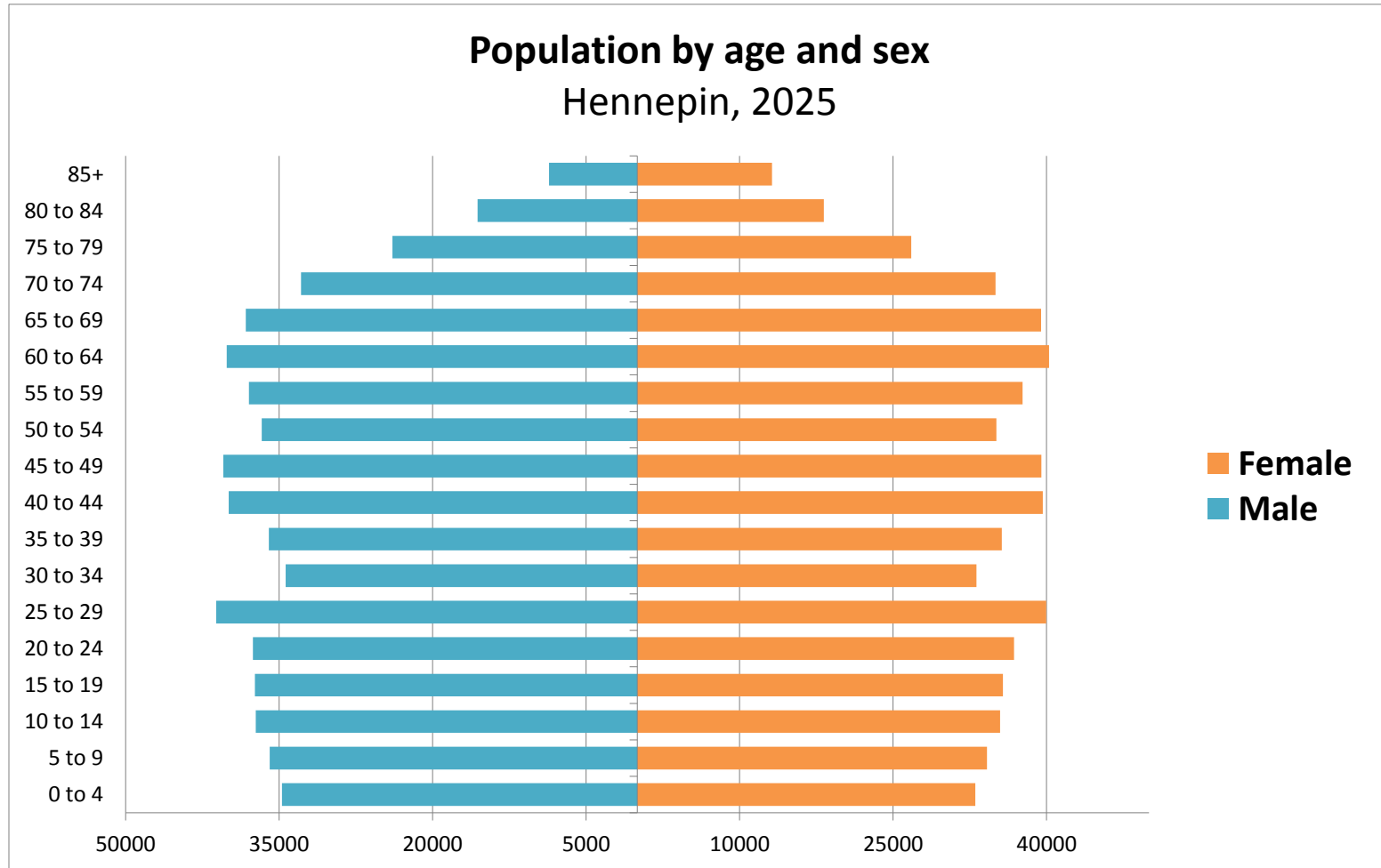


# What Hennepin County looks like... this year



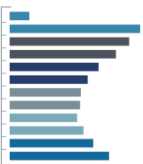
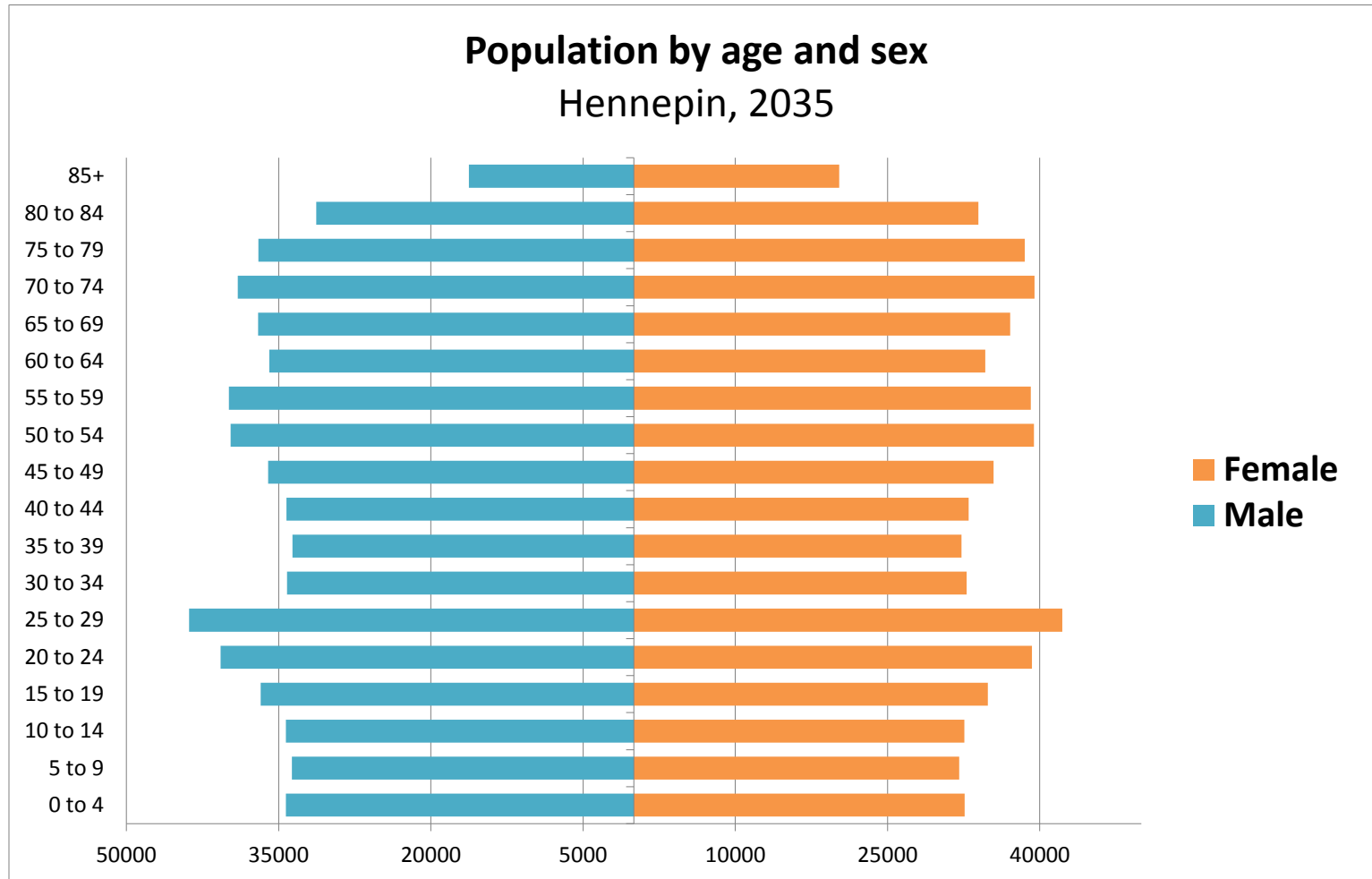


# What Hennepin County will look like... in 10 years





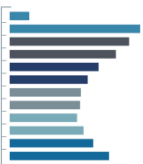
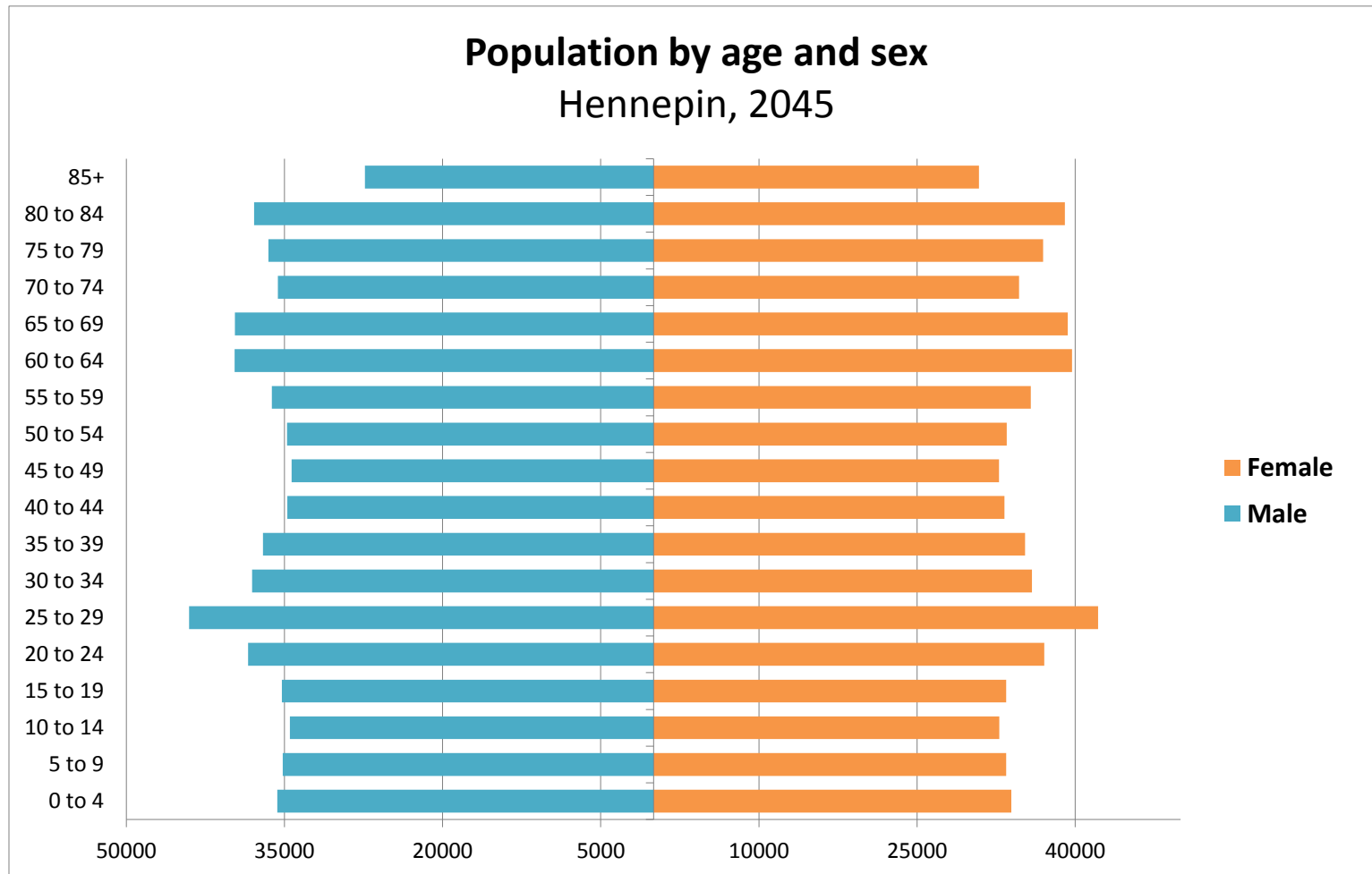
# What Hennepin County will look like... in 20 years







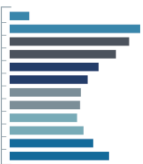
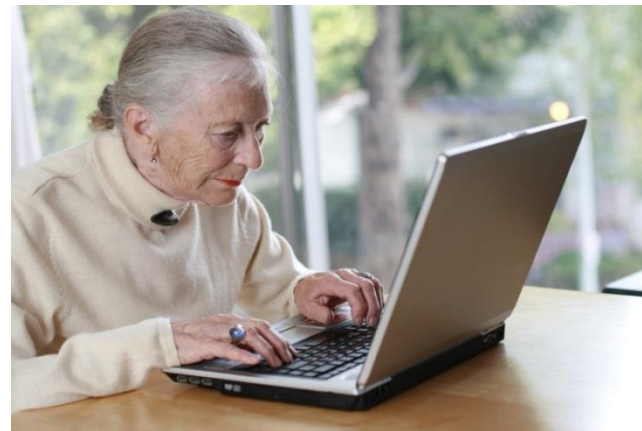
# What Hennepin County will look like... in 30 years





# Aging: not what it used to be...

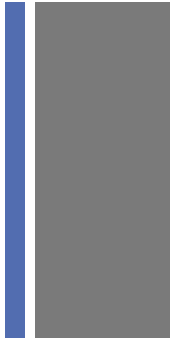
- Minnesota's older adults are healthier, living longer, and working longer than prior generations
  - Life expectancy for Minnesotans age 65 now is 20.1 more years (15.6 years in good health)
  - Variations across racial, educational, other groups
  - Minnesota's Boomers and older adults volunteer in record numbers



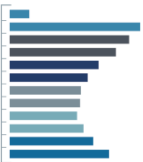


# Challenges related to our aging population

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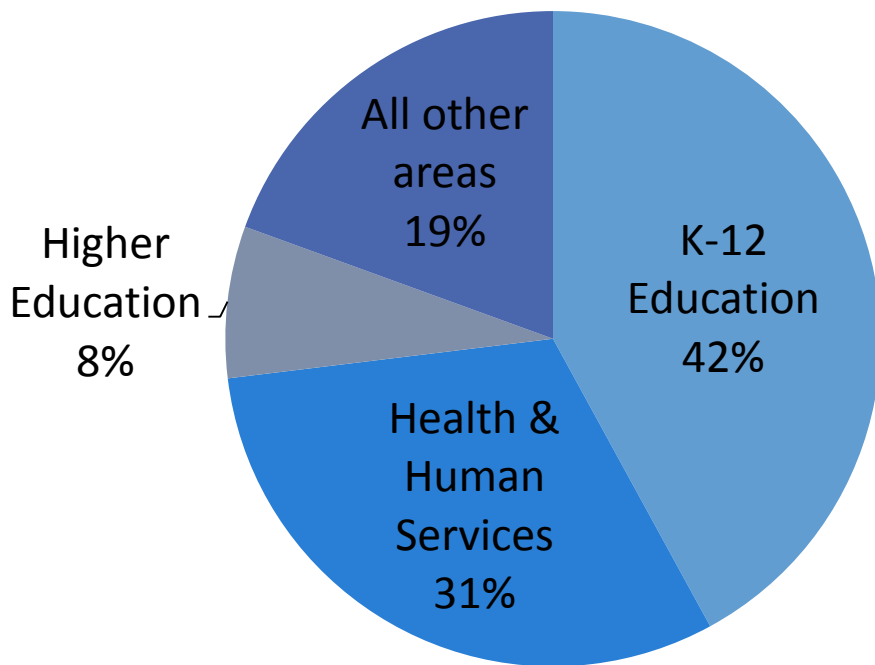


- Will we have the workers to form a strong, skilled, highly **productive labor force** as the Boomers retire — for economic growth, tax revenues for needed services, and maintaining a high quality of life in MN?
- Will we have or create sufficient **infrastructure** for more transportation, caregiving, health care, and social support needs, as **health challenges and disabilities increase**, especially when children live far away?
- Will we be able to **finance needed services**, especially long-term care? Private and public medical expenses will increase considerably.



# Increasingly our demographics will change the demand for services

## General Fund Expenditures FY 2012-2013



## Within Health & Human Services

- Medical Assistance Expenditures: 25% of GF spending (8.5 billion)
- Medical Assistance Expenditures for the Elderly and Disabled: 16% of GF spending (5.5 billion)
- MA expenditures include basic care, long-term care waivers and long-term institutional care

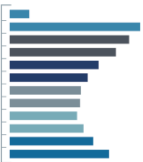
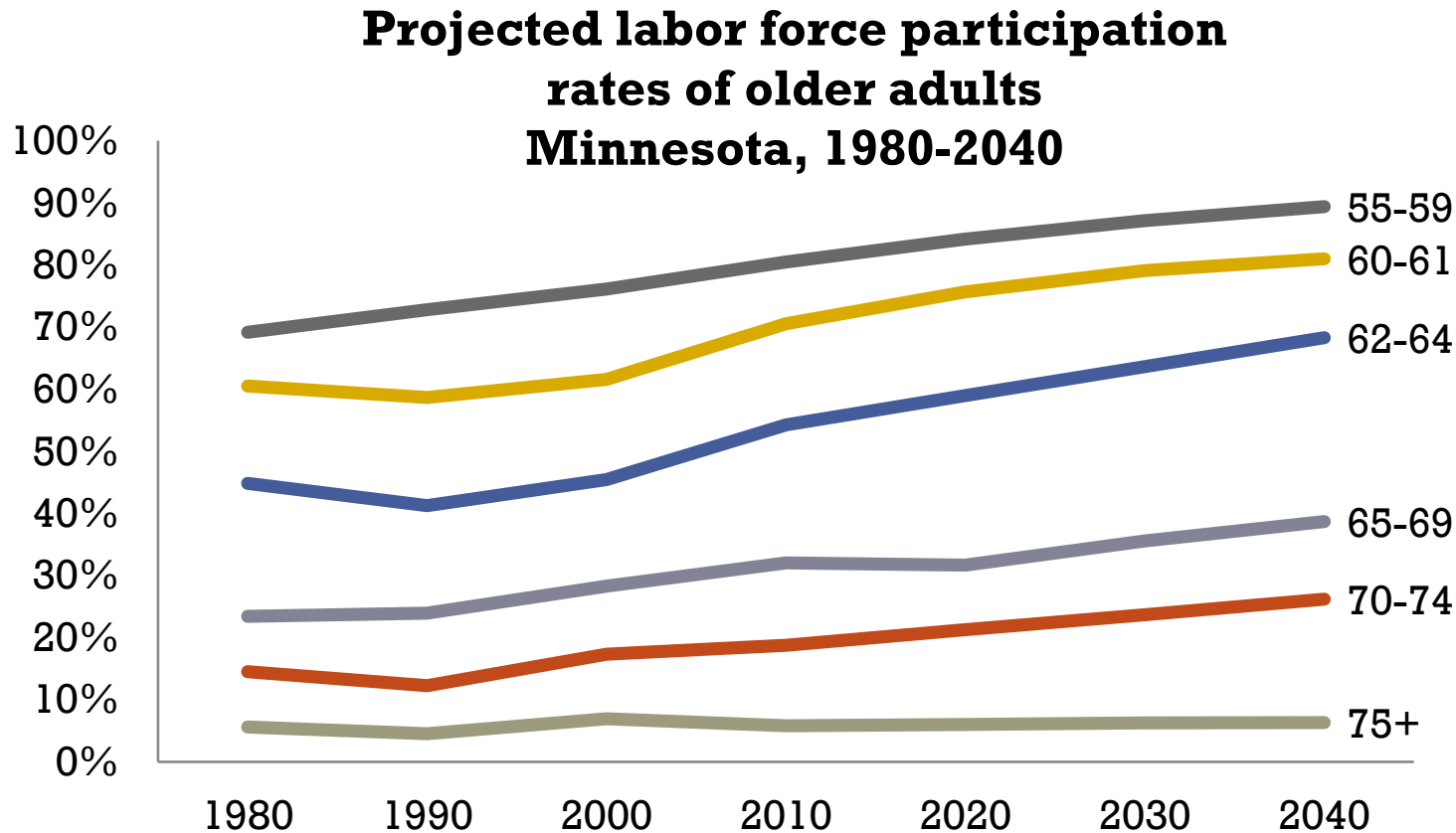
Sources: Minnesota Management and Budget, February 2013. House Research, Long-Term Care Services for the Elderly, November 2012



**Labor force trends**

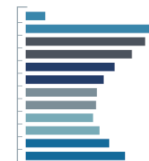
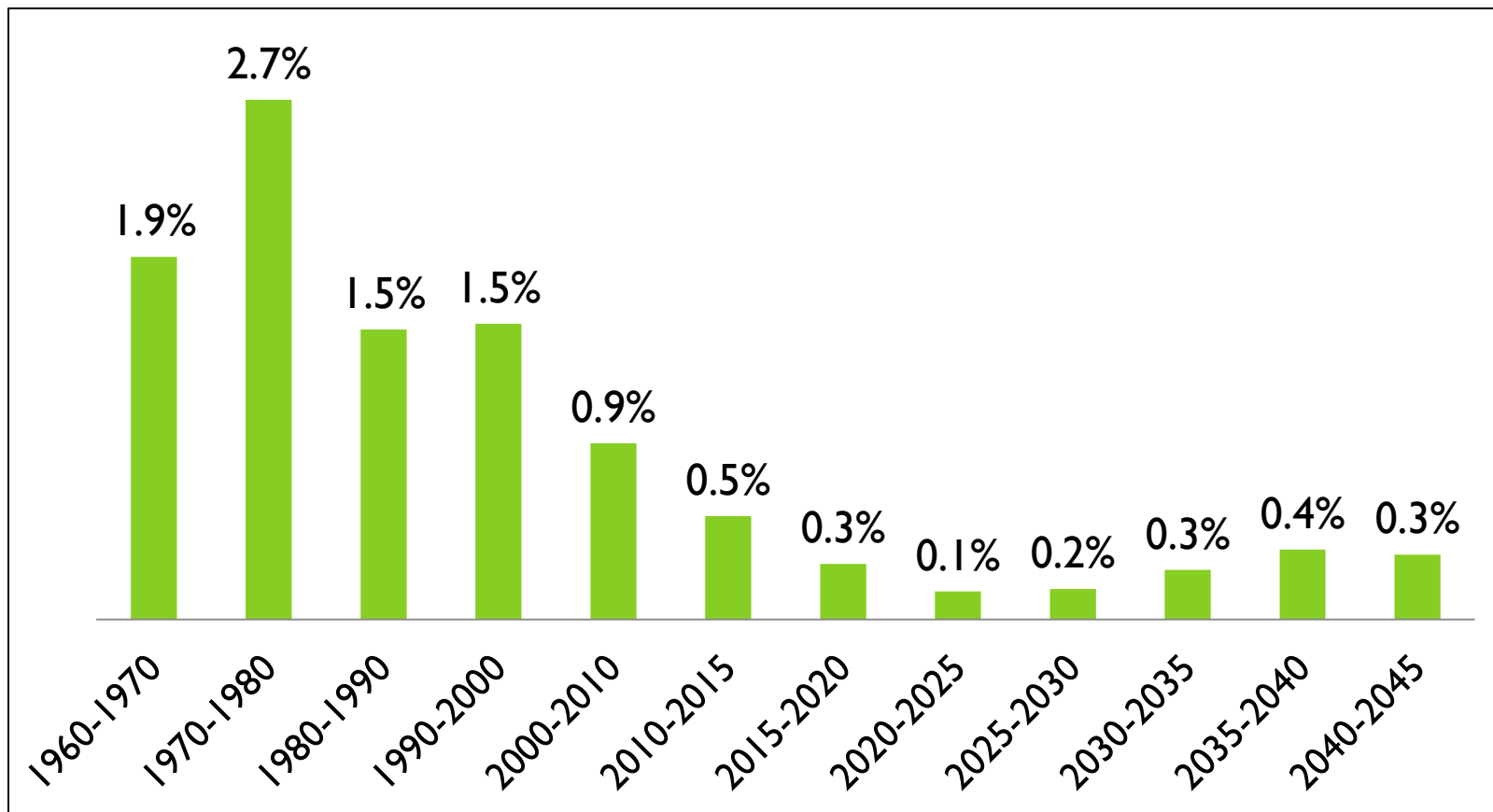


# Older adults projected to remain in the labor force longer than before



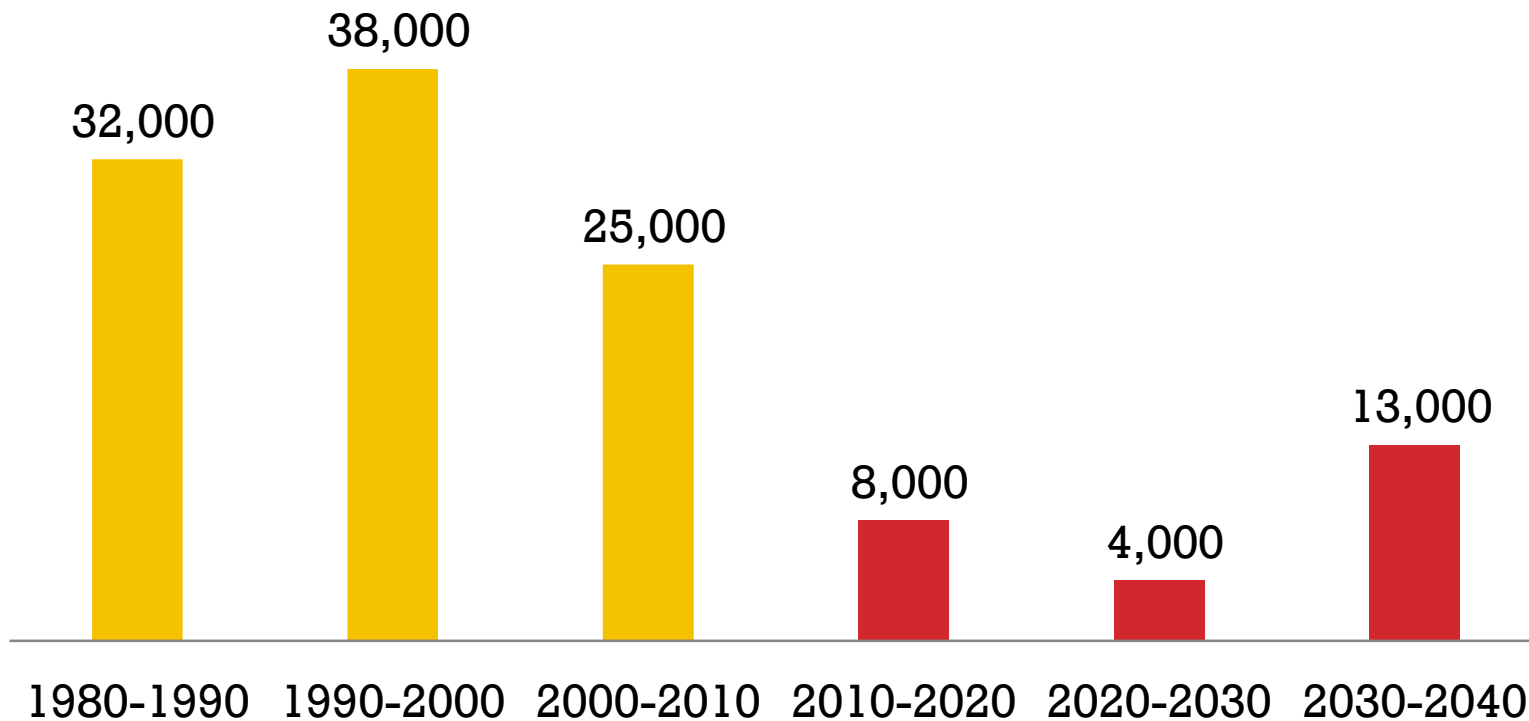


# Labor force growth will continue to slow considerably

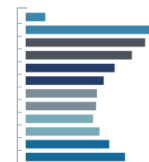




# Projected growth in MN labor force (Annual average, ages 16+)



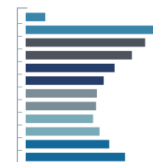
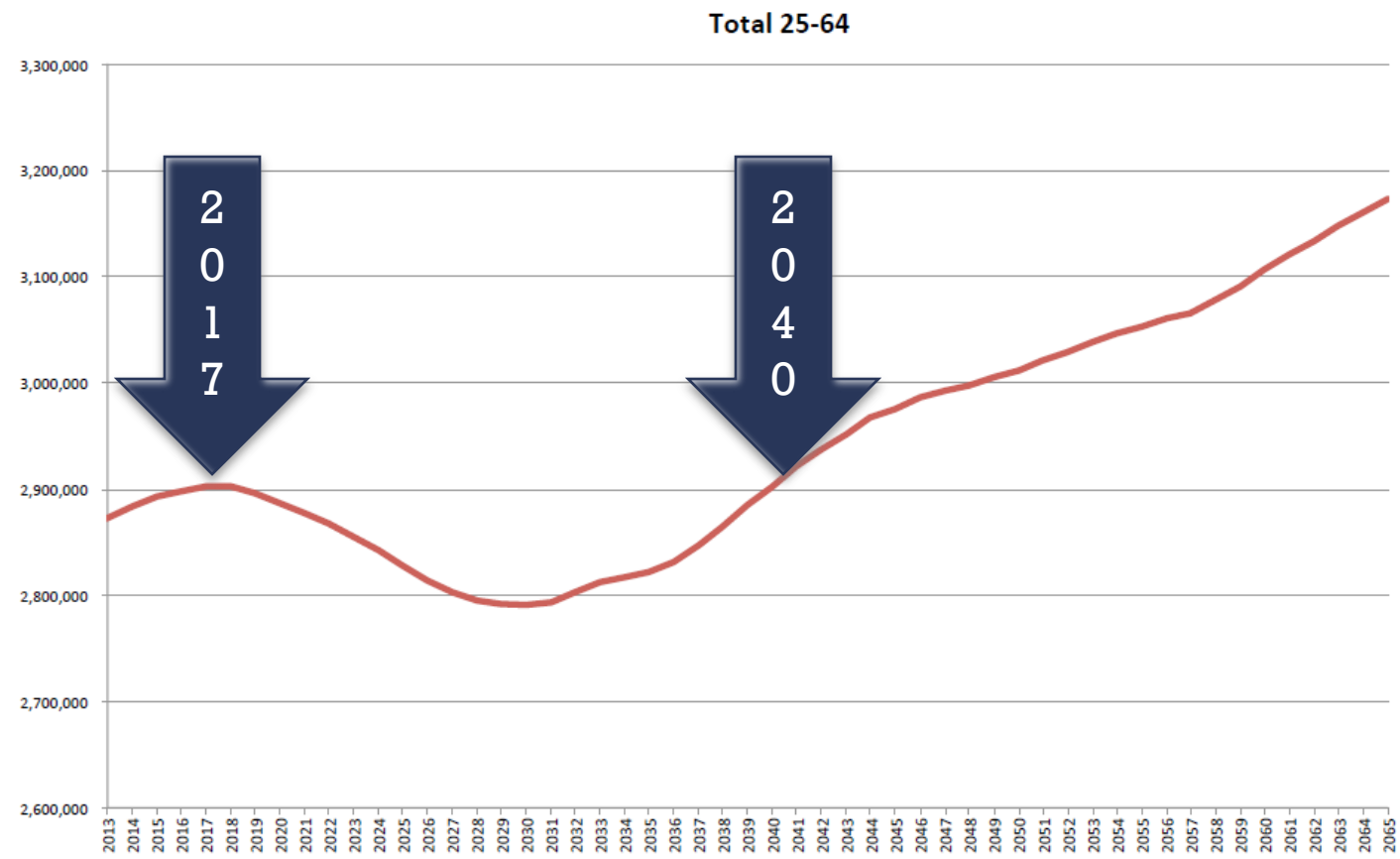
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Minnesota State Demographic Center Projections







# Total 25- to 64-year-olds in MN will dip by about 100,000 individuals





The ratio of retirees to workers has never come as close as it will

**2010**

**1 retiree**

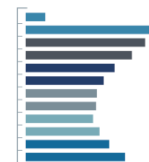
**5 workers**

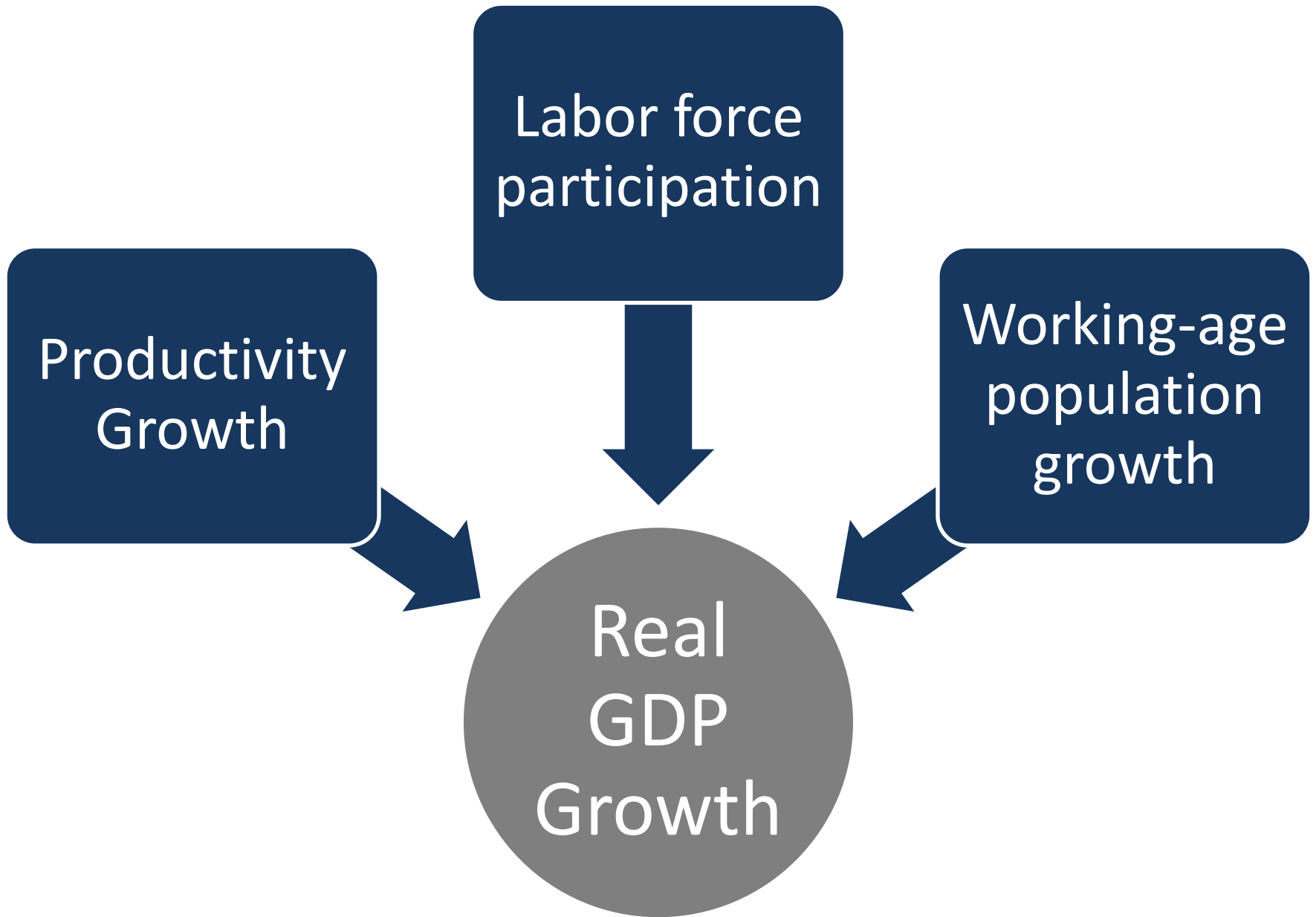
**2030**

**1 retiree**

**3 workers**

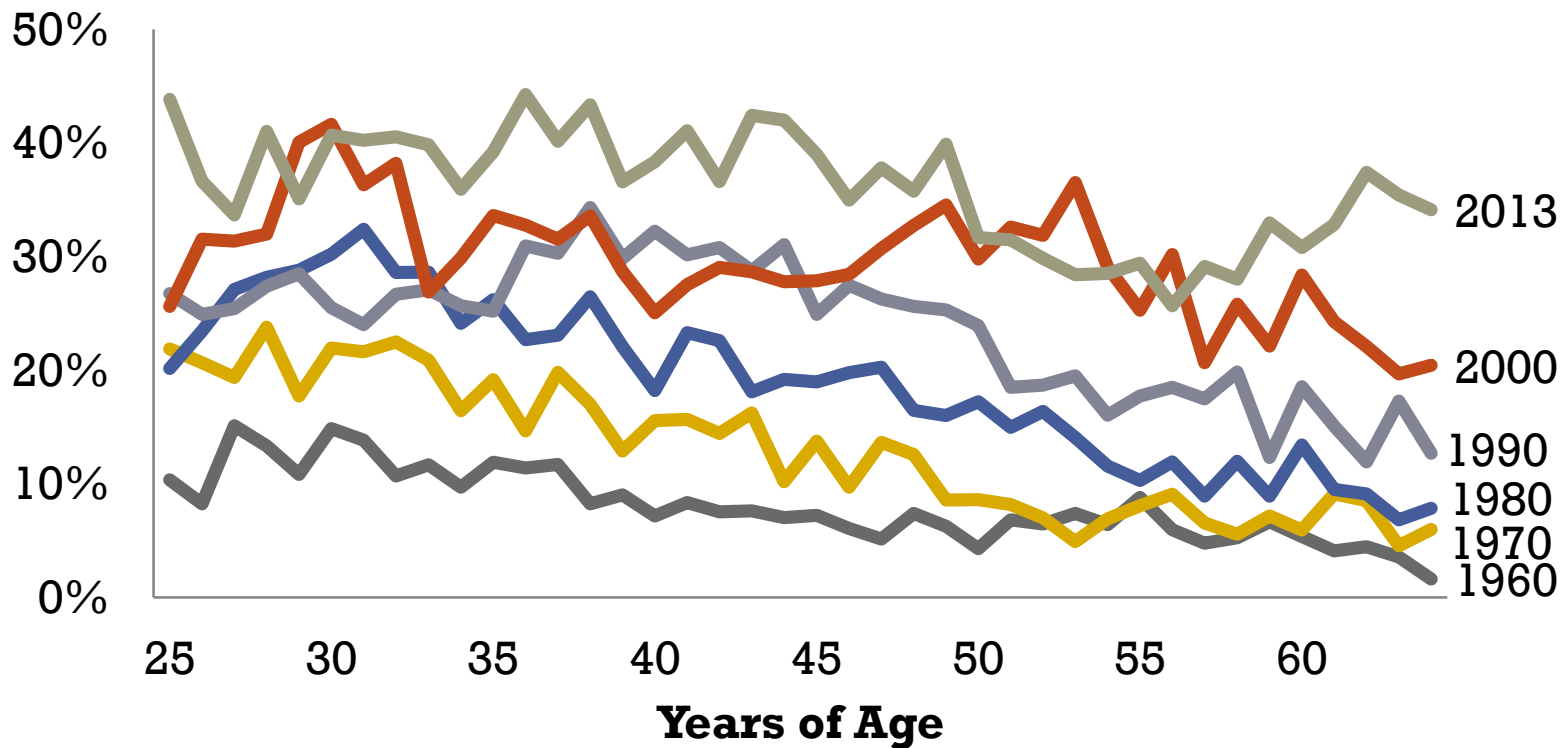
We need to develop, retain, and attract human capital to compete economically



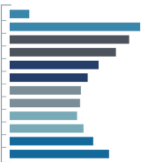




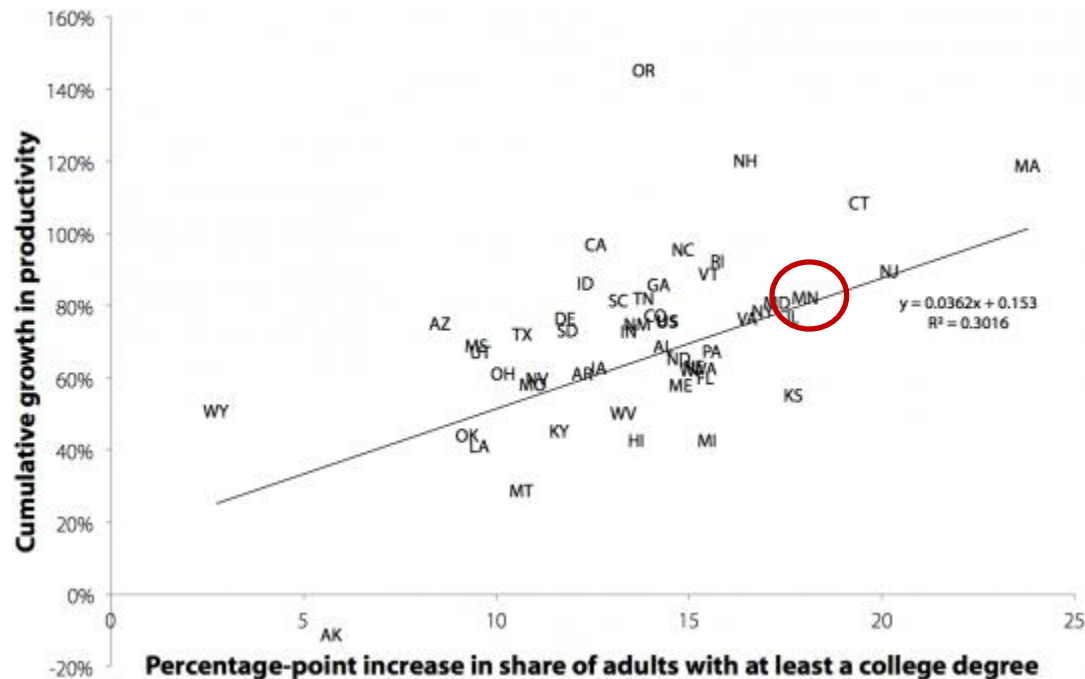
# Share of Minnesotans with 4 years of college or more



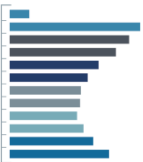
Source: Tabulated by the MN State Demographic Center from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series



# + Rising educational attainment strongly associated with productivity growth at the state level (1979-2012)



Source: EPI analysis of unpublished total economy productivity data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Labor Productivity and Costs program, state employment data from BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and college attainment data from the Current Population Survey basic monthly microdata.



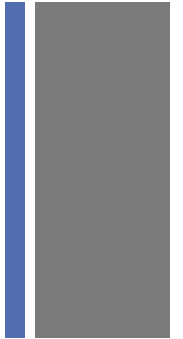


# MN bachelor's degrees yield very different employment outcomes

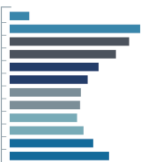
|                | Minnesota Bachelor's Degree Awards by Instructional Program | Number of bachelor degree graduates | Annual median earnings of all employed graduates in 2 <sup>nd</sup> year after graduation | Percent working F/T & year-round in 2nd Year | Median earnings of F/T employed in 2nd Year |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Well Aligned   | Engineering   | 1,217                               | \$55,489  | 69%  | \$59,124                                    |
|                | Construction trades   | 25                                  | \$53,675  | 76%  | \$55,472                                    |
|                | Computer and information science                            | 647                                 | \$51,990  | 68%  | \$56,277                                    |
|                | Health profession   | 2,577                               | \$50,021  | 40%  | \$59,646                                    |
|                | Engineering technologies                                    | 165                                 | \$47,688  | 68%  | \$51,960                                    |
|                | Business, management, and marketing                         | 6,272                               | \$38,667  | 64%  | \$45,289                                    |
| Poorly Aligned | Visual and performing arts                                  | 1,562                               | \$17,833  | 29%  | \$31,039                                    |
|                | Transportation and materials moving                         | 51                                  | \$17,731  | 35%  | \$26,447                                    |
|                | Area, ethnic, cultural, gender, and group studies           | 168                                 | \$17,540  | 28%  | \$30,300                                    |
|                | History   | 443                                 | \$16,513  | 29%  | \$34,154                                    |
|                | Theology and religious vocations                            | 337                                 | \$15,741  | 30%  | \$33,185                                    |



# Alignment of training/education to labor force needs is crucial

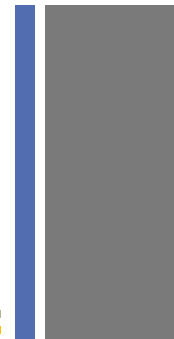


- If wage and employment rates are the outcome of interaction between supply and demand, they tell which fields of study are in demand and which are not
- These data allow individuals and workforce planners to steer into areas with better opportunities
- As college grads exhaust college-appropriate job options, they move down and displace lesser-educated people from their jobs. Thus, less skilled workers are left with fewer opportunities, so remain unemployed or leave the workforce altogether
- Thus ALIGNMENT helps workers of all levels of education/training
- Data for all fields of study are on DEED's website at under Graduate Employment Outcomes tool: <http://mn.gov/deed/data/data-tools/graduate-employment-outcomes/>

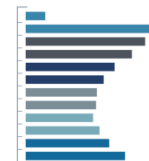




# Job outlook in MN through 2022 (from DEED)



- Total jobs in MN projected to increase by 205,000 between 2012 and 2022. This is **7 times more job growth** than during previous 10 years (2002-2012), when MN added just 29,000 jobs (Great Recession)
  - However, by 2017-2022, labor shortages will limit job expansion in MN
- The two largest major occupational groups in Minnesota — 1) professional & related occupations, and 2) service occupations — will add the most jobs by 2022 (61% of all expected growth)
  - Include many occupations at the *opposite* ends of the educational attainment and earnings range.
  - Occupations adding the most jobs: personal care aides (+ 23,000), home health aides (+ 10,000), registered nurses (+ 9,000), retail salespersons (+ 7,000), food prep workers and servers (+ 5,000)



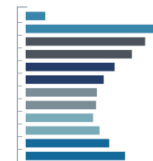
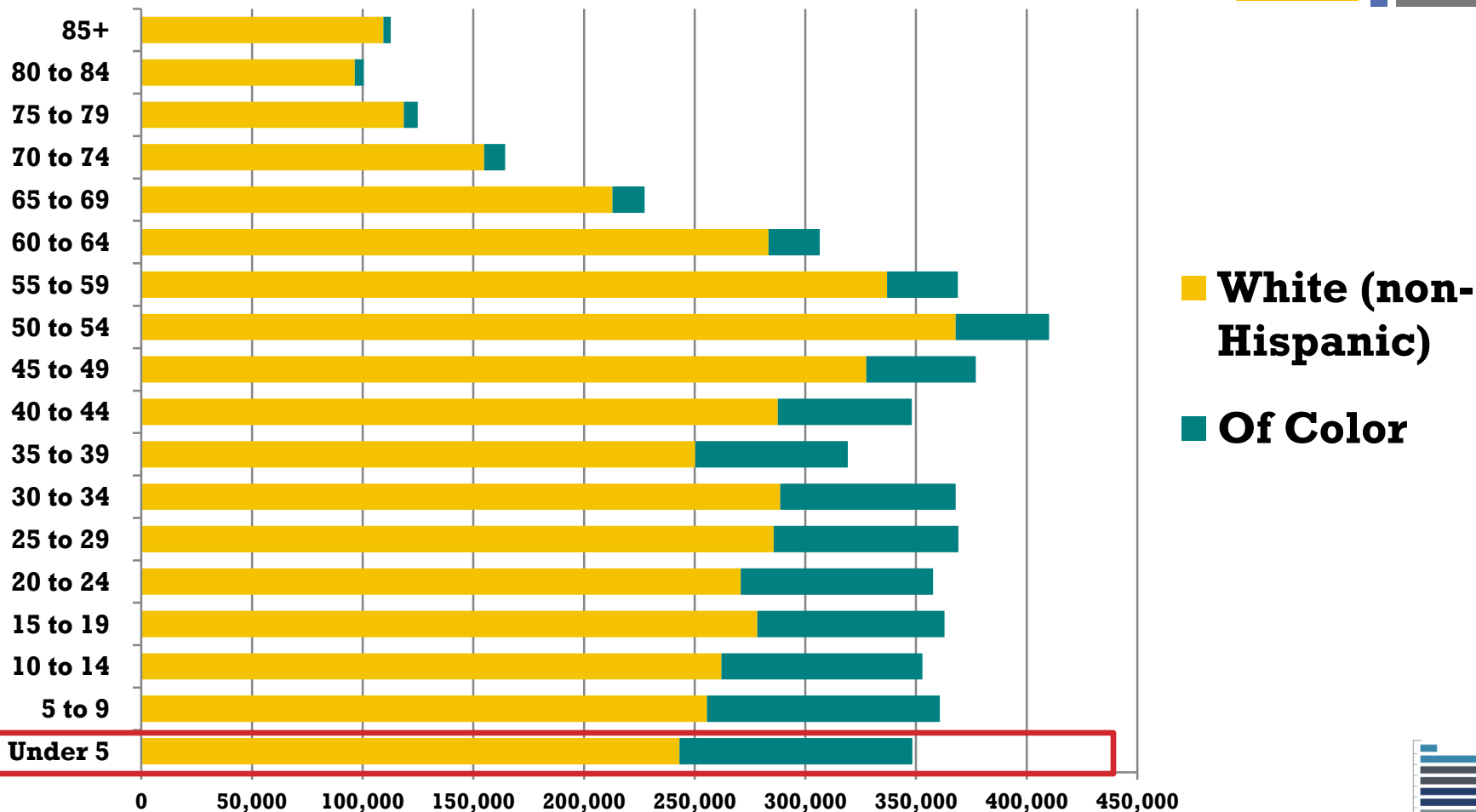
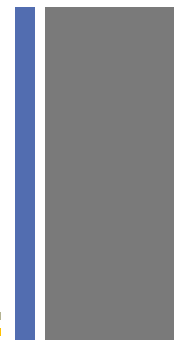




Diversity & Immigration



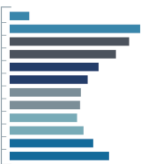
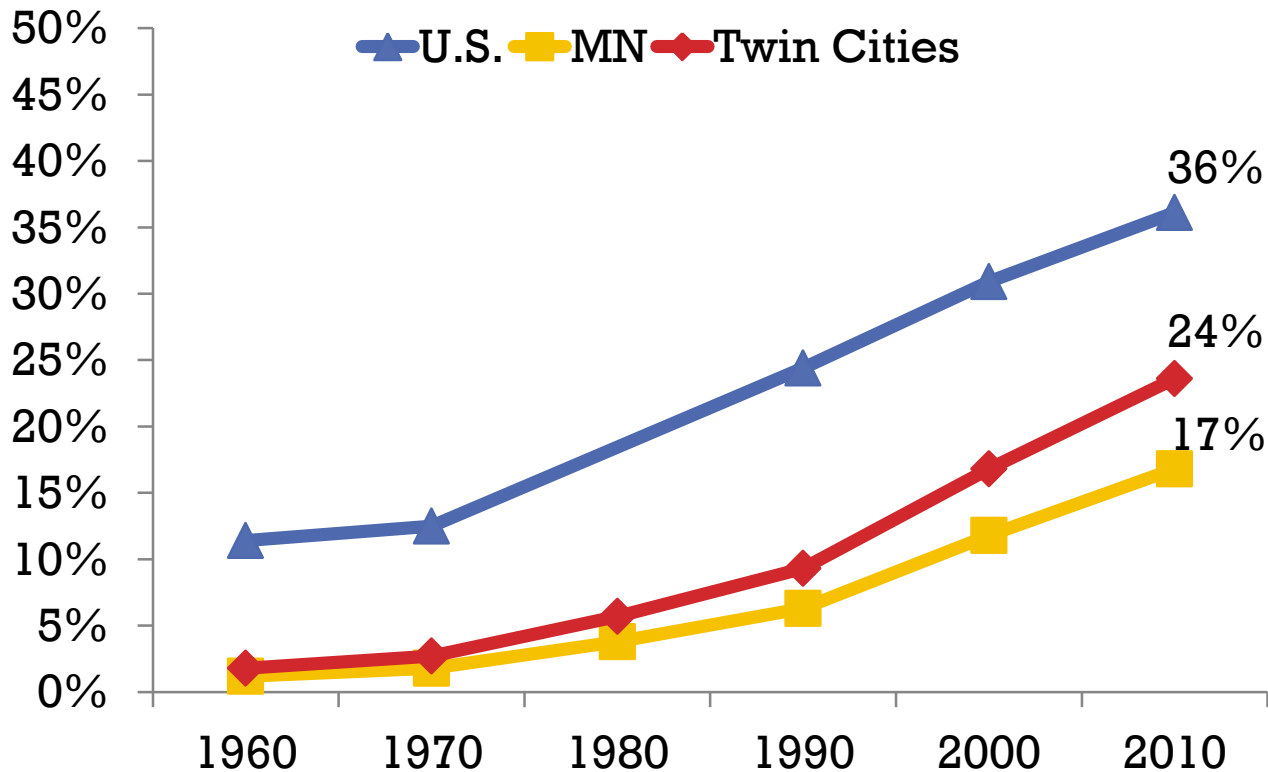
# Minnesota's population by age groups, 2012





# 50 years of growing diversity in our metro, state and nation

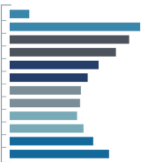
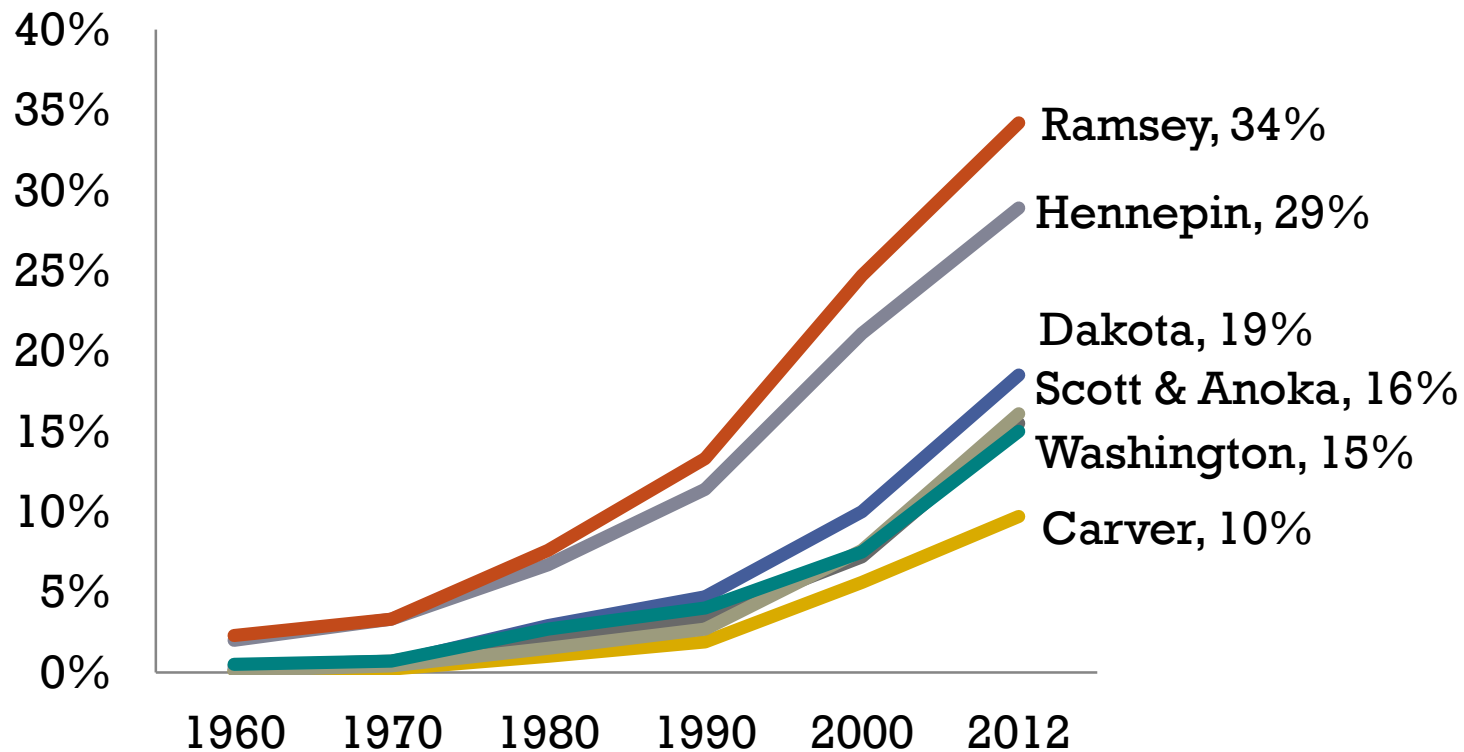
**Percent Of Color, 1960-2010**





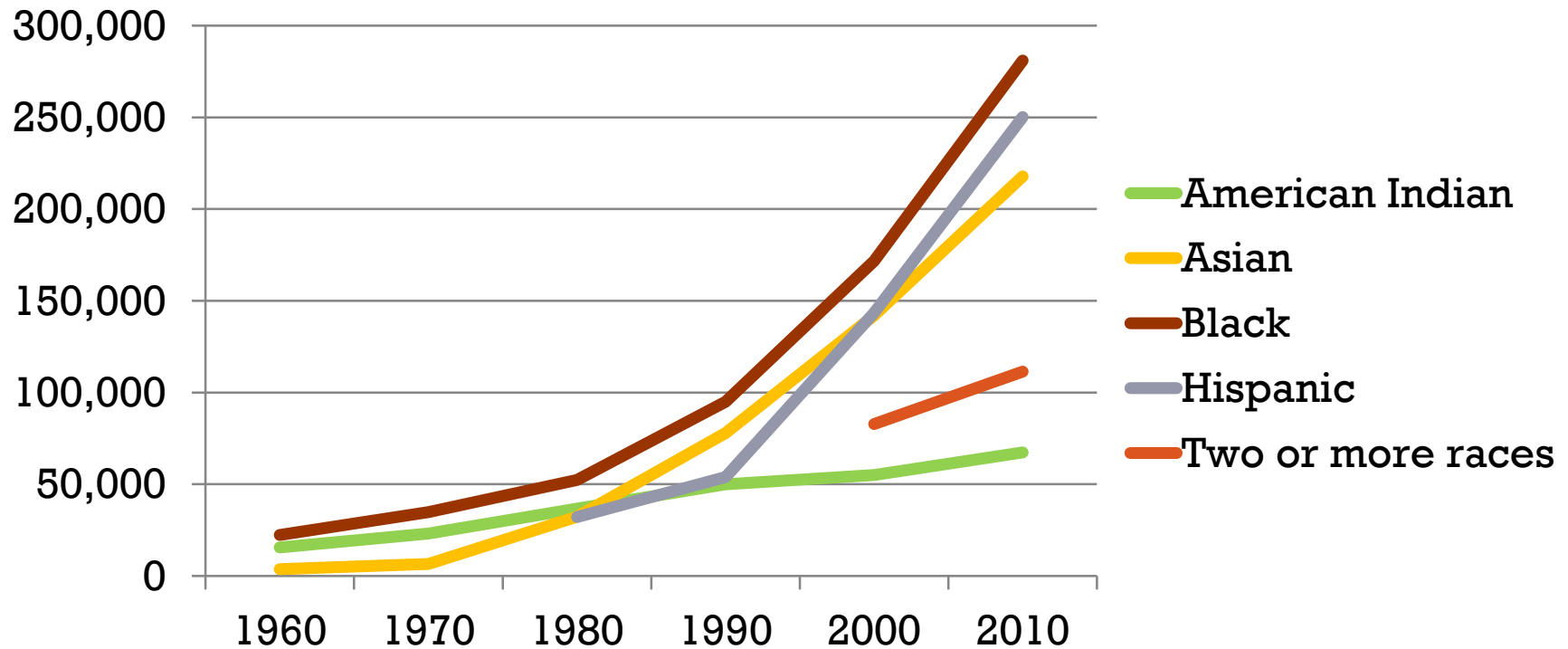
# Diversity in the metro counties

## Percent Persons of Color Twin Cities 7-County Metro



# Black, Latino and Asian populations growing rapidly

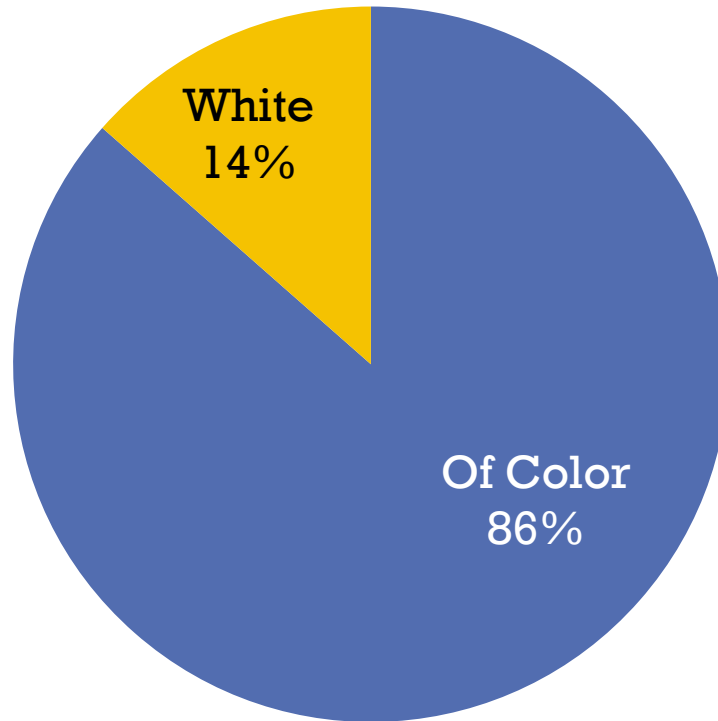
**Populations of color, MN**



Source: Tabulated by the Minnesota State Demographic Center from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series

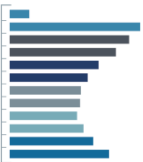


## Between 2000 and 2010 most of MN's growth was from populations of Color



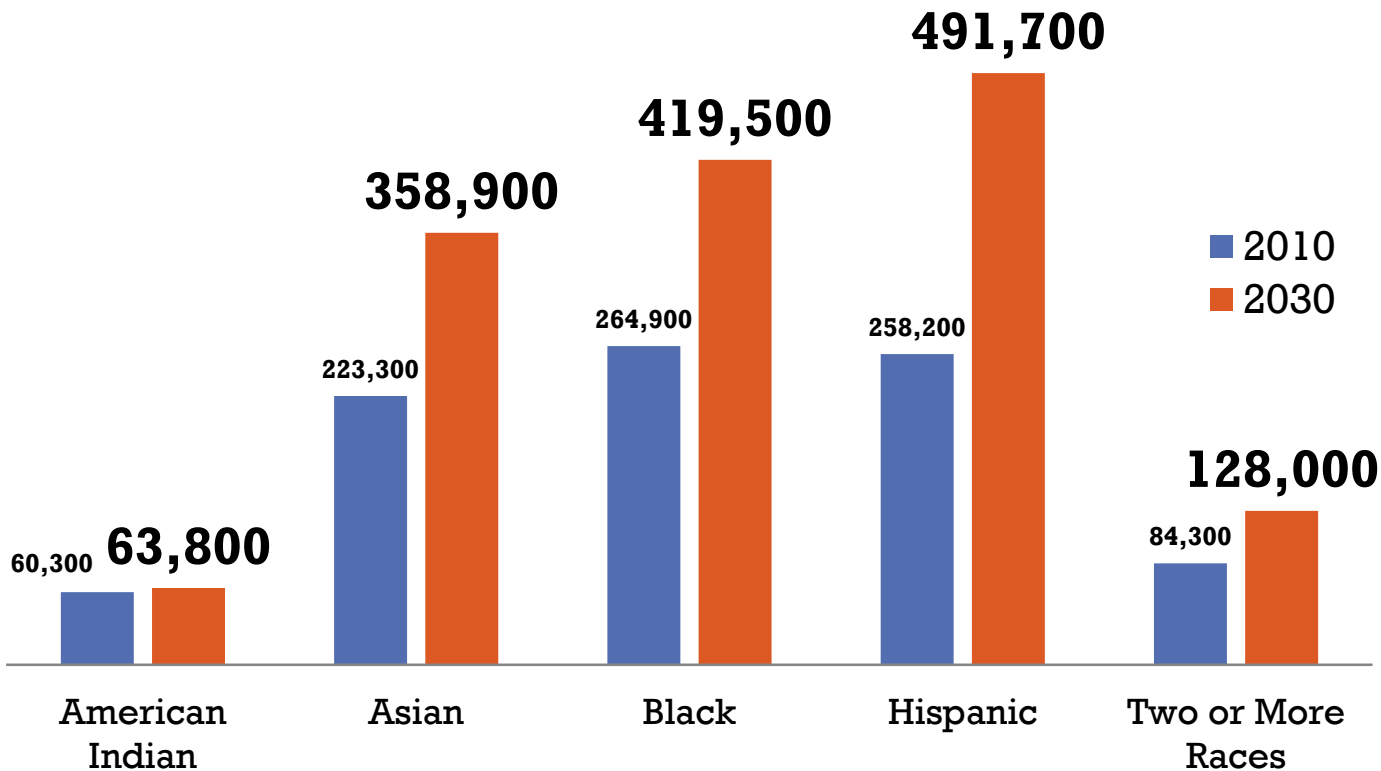
350,000 more Minnesota residents in 2010 than in 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

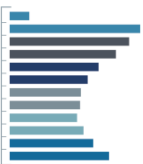




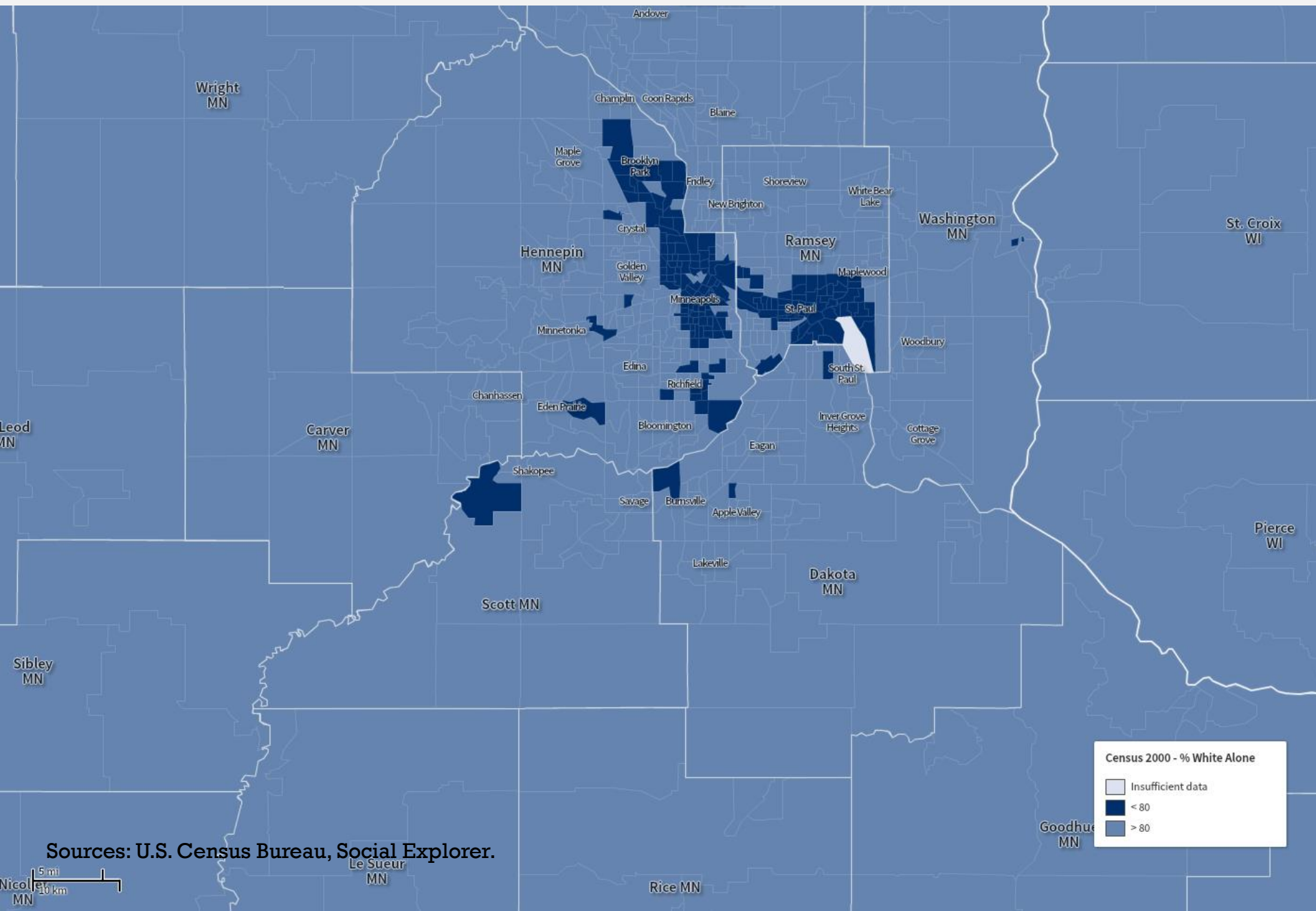
# MN: Largest growth among Asian, Black and Hispanic groups by 2030



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center projections.

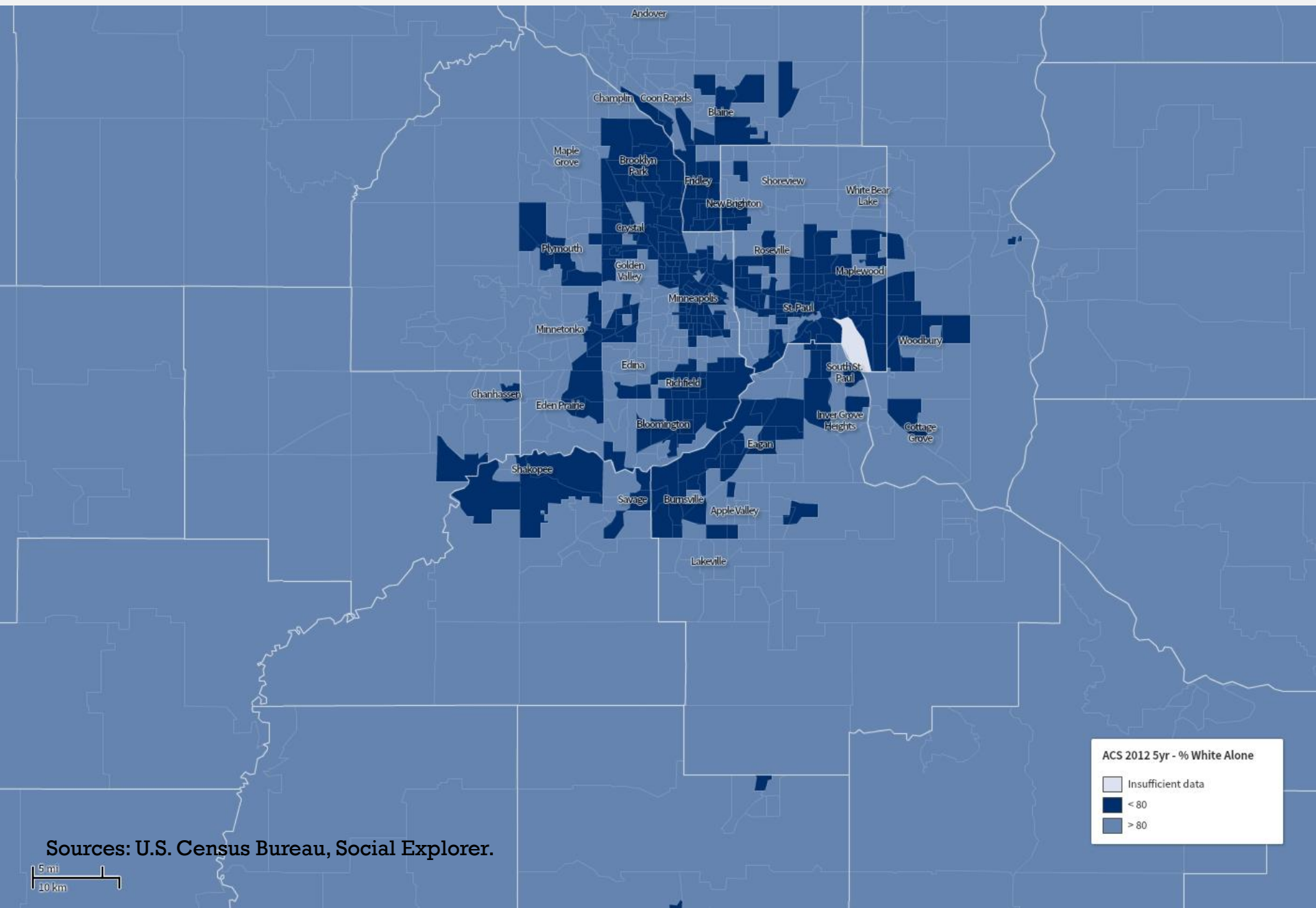


# Populations of Color > 20% in 2000





# Populations of Color > 20% in 2008-2012

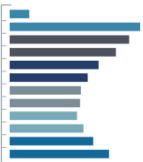




# In Minnesota

- 5 in 10 Black children,
- 4 in 10 American Indian children
- 3 in 10 Hispanic children
- 2 in 10 Asian children, and
- 1 in 10 White children

**LIVED IN POVERTY IN 2012**





# Which MN kids are leaving high school in 4 years with a diploma? (2013 data)

- 79% of all high school students (2009: 74%) + 5 pts
- 49% of American Indian students (2009: 41%) + 8 pts
- 78% of Asian students (2009: 68%) + 10 pts
- 58% of Hispanic students (2009: 43%) + 15 pts
- 57% of Black students (2009: 43%) + 14 pts
- 85% of White students (2009: 82%) + 3 pts
- 77% of boys (2009: 72%) + 5 pts
- 82% of girls (2009: 77%) + 5 pts

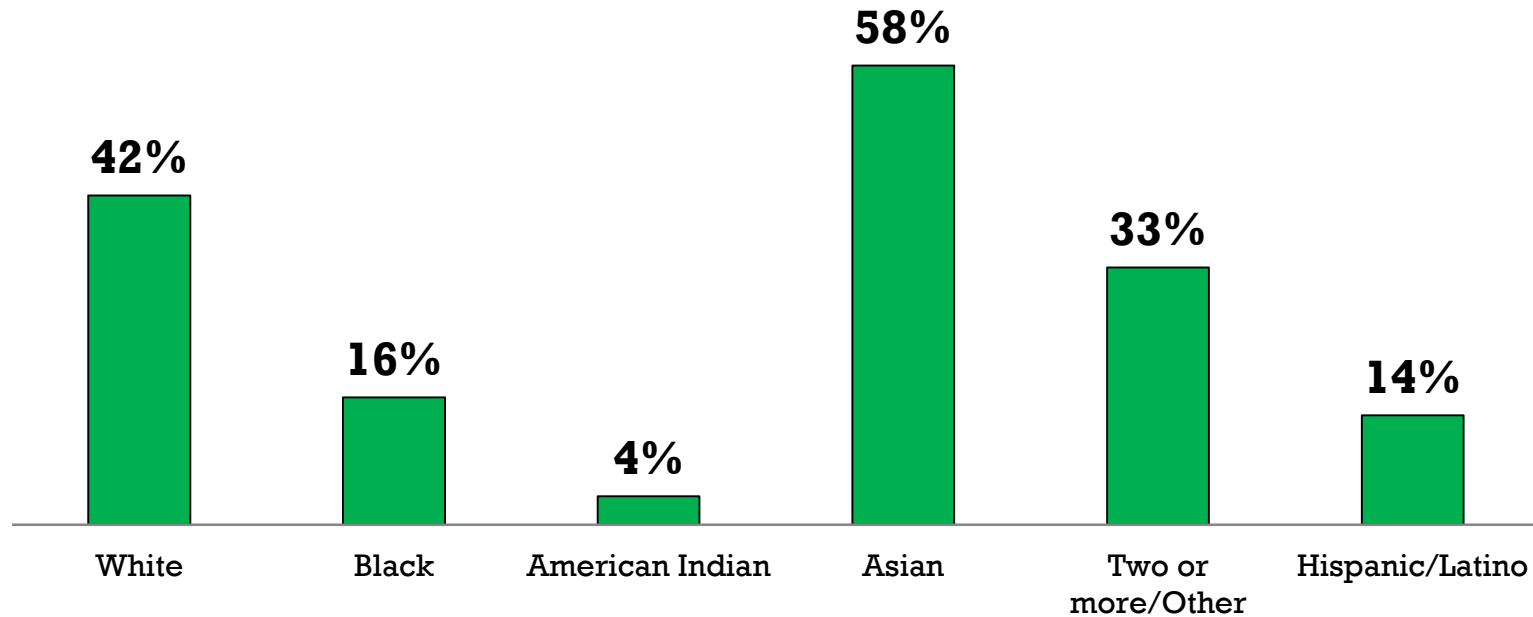
Two fastest  
growing  
demographic  
groups in MN



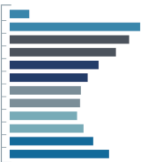


# Wide racial gaps in educational attainment persist in Minnesota

**Percent of young adults (age 25-34) with a B.A. or higher, 2010-2012**



Source: Tabulated by the State Demographic Center from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series



# Migration trends



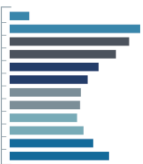


# QUIZ QUESTION:

True or False: Immigrants are more common in MN today than they were in 1920.

A. True

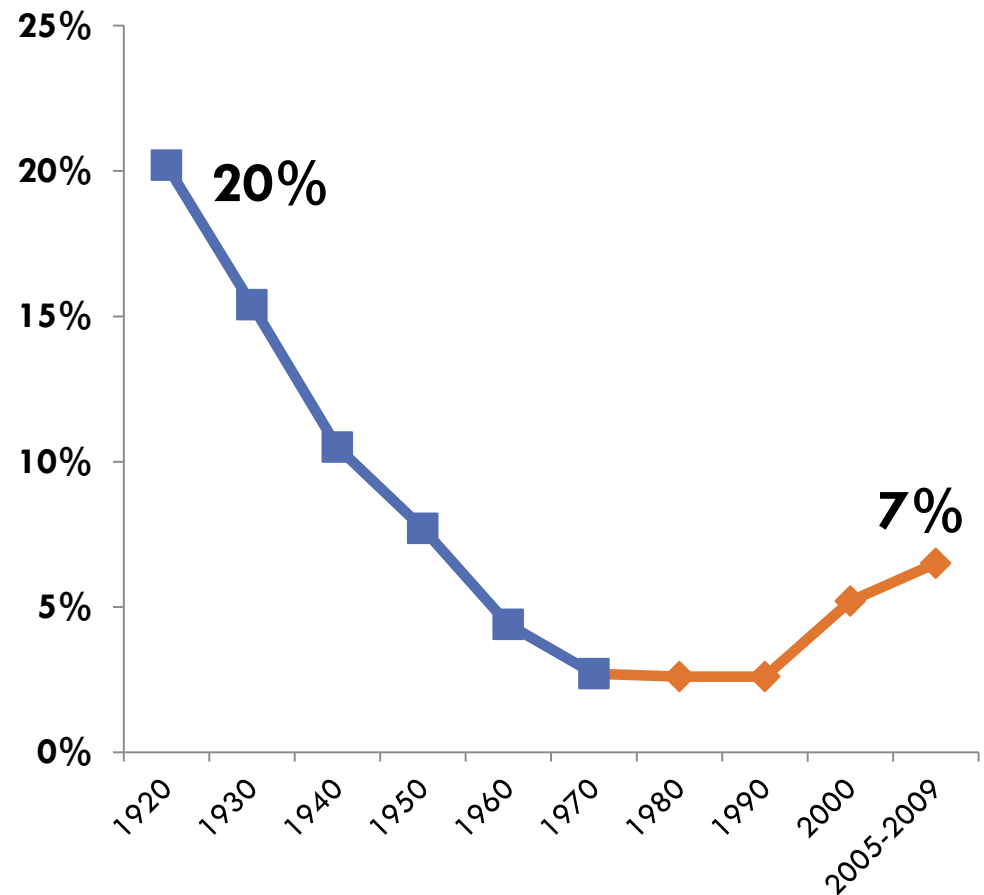
B. False





# Immigration is not a new phenomenon in MN

Percent Foreign Born  
Minnesota 1970-2009



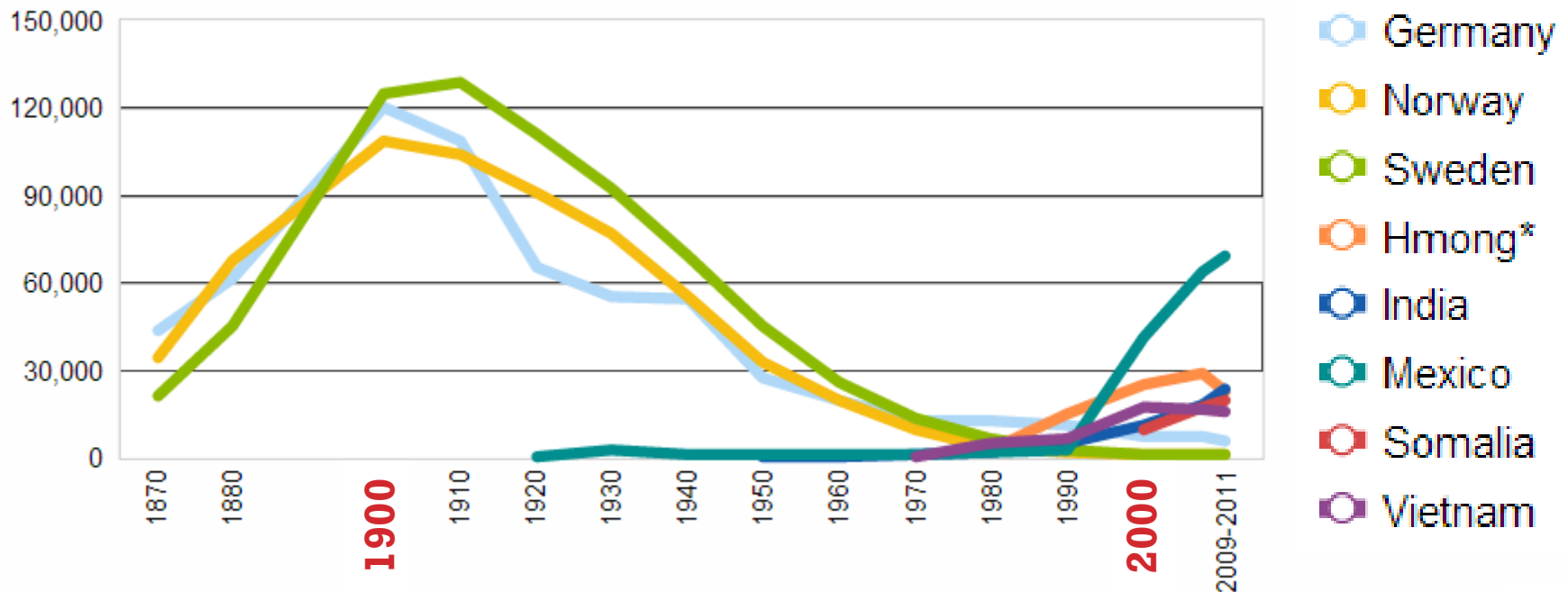
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



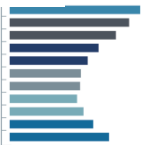
# Much of our state's character is from immigration in late 1800s



Foreign born population by birthplace  
Minnesota, 1870-2011



Compiled by  
Compass



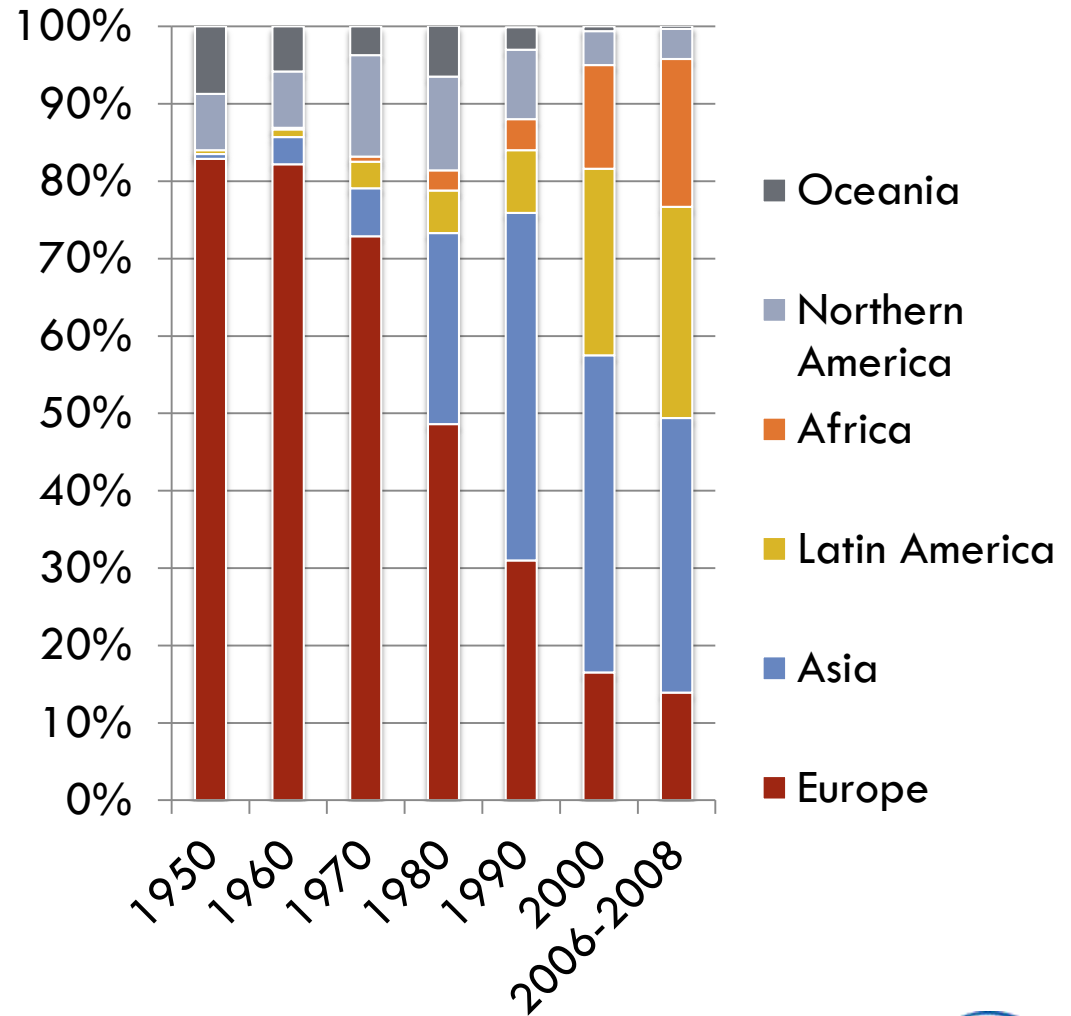




# Our foreign-born population is becoming increasingly diverse

Foreign Born by World Region of Birth

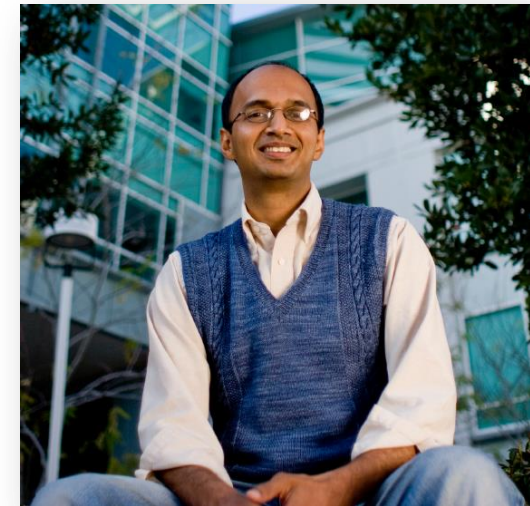
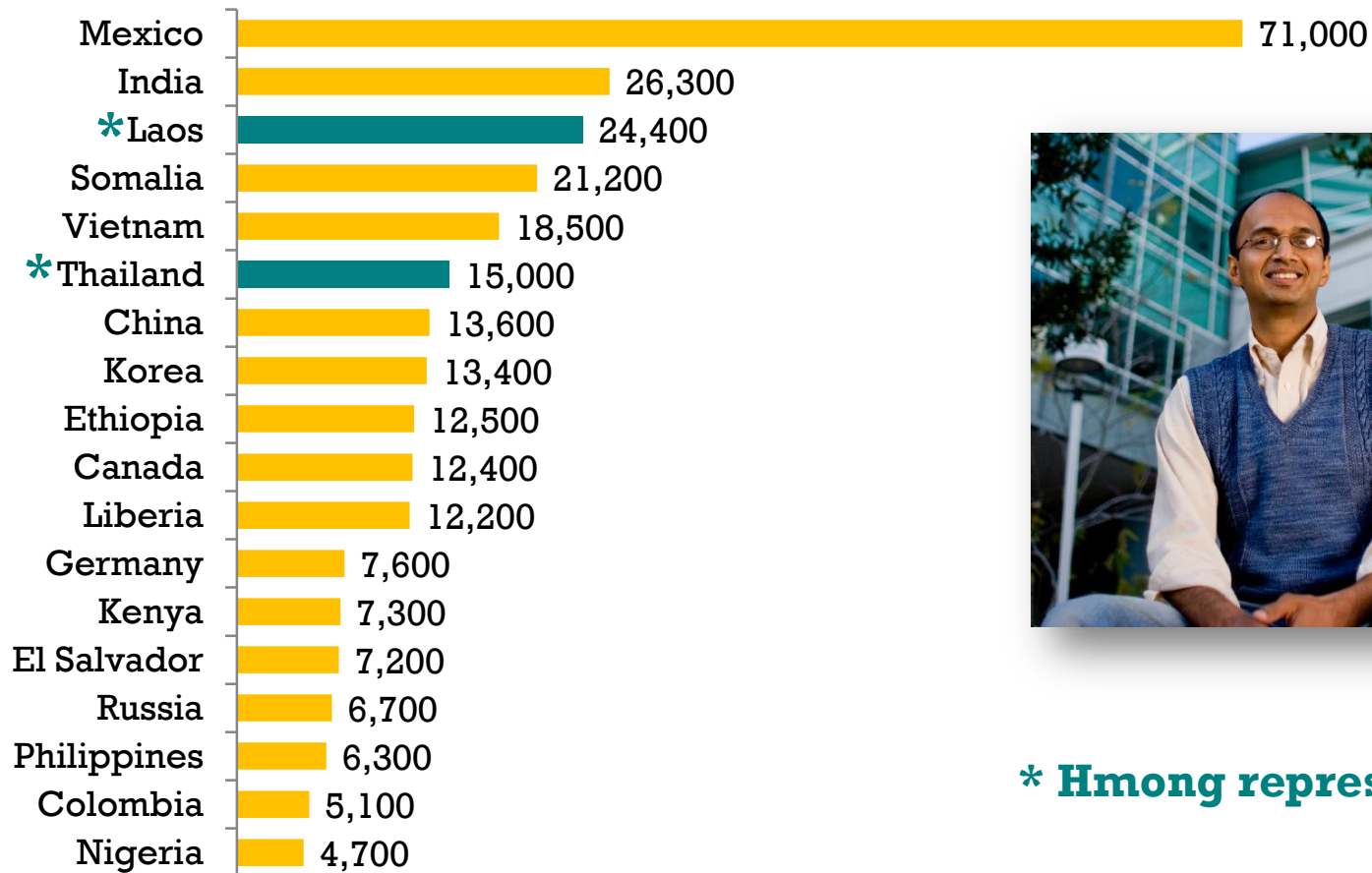
Minnesota 1950-2008



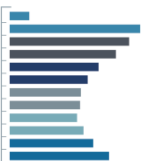
Source: mncompass.org



# MN foreign-born populations: Largest groups by country of birth, 2010-2012

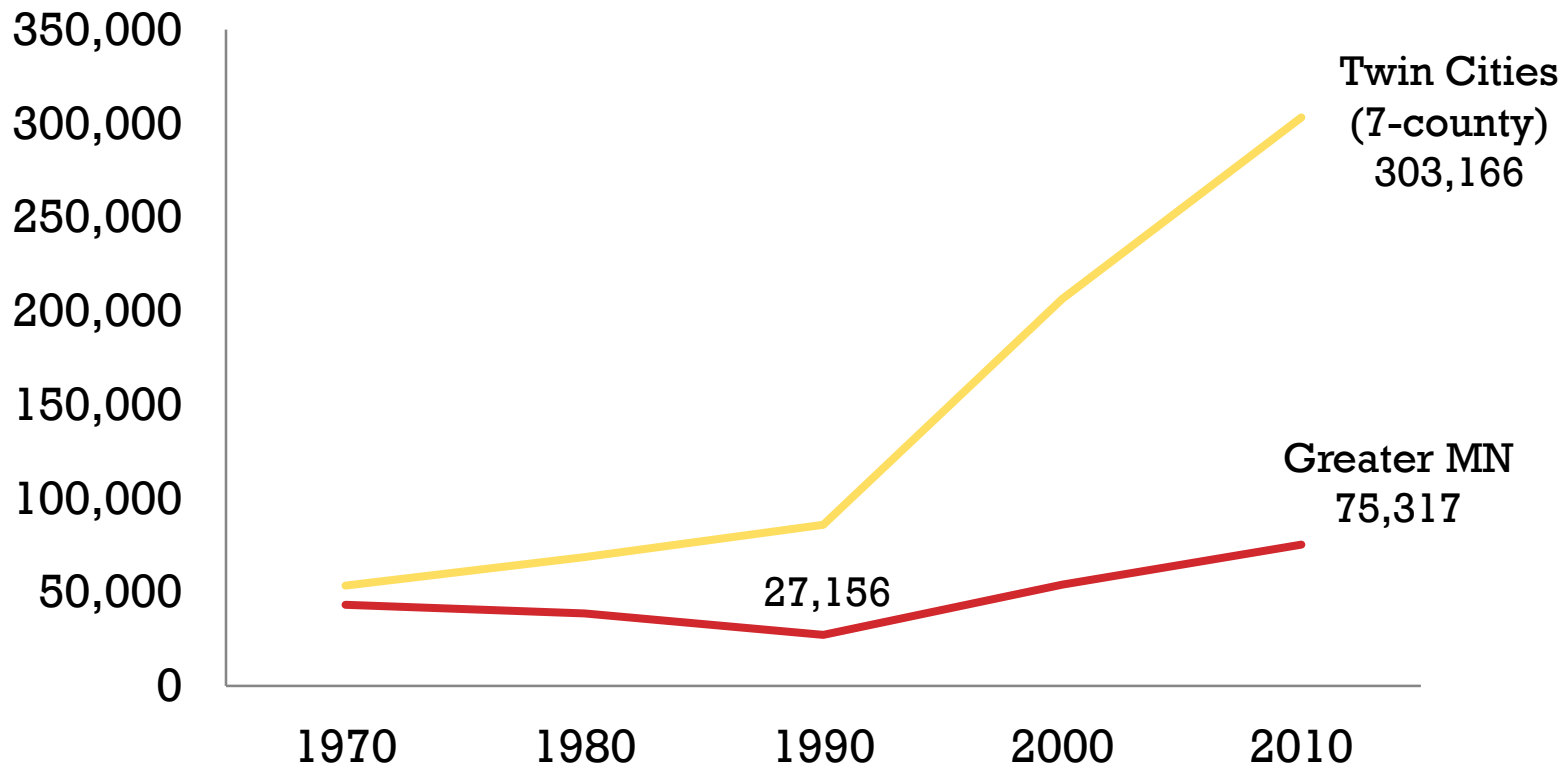


**\* Hmong represented**

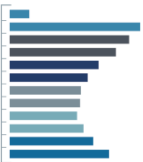


# + Growth of immigrant communities in Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota

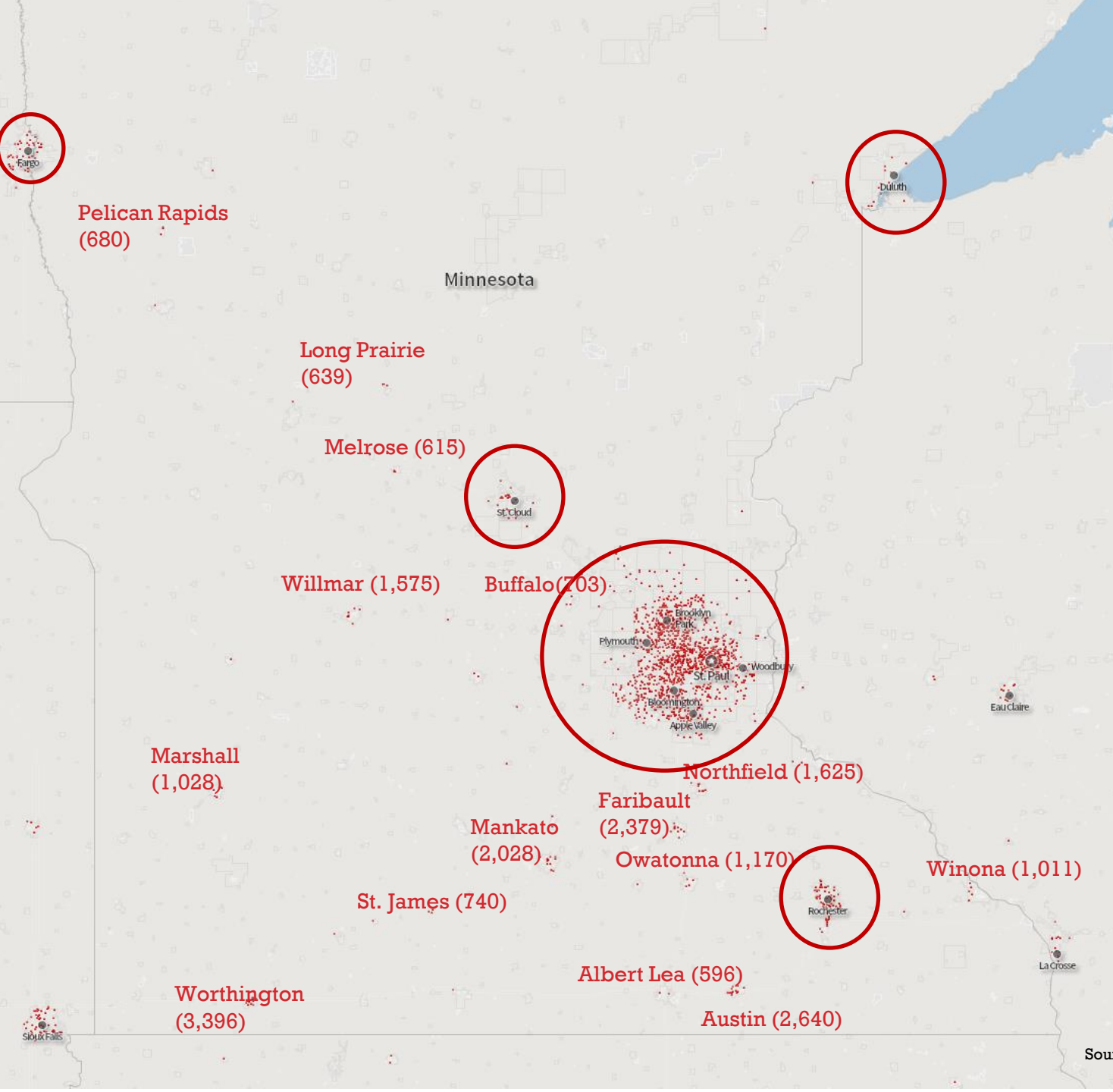
## Foreign-born residents, 1970-2010

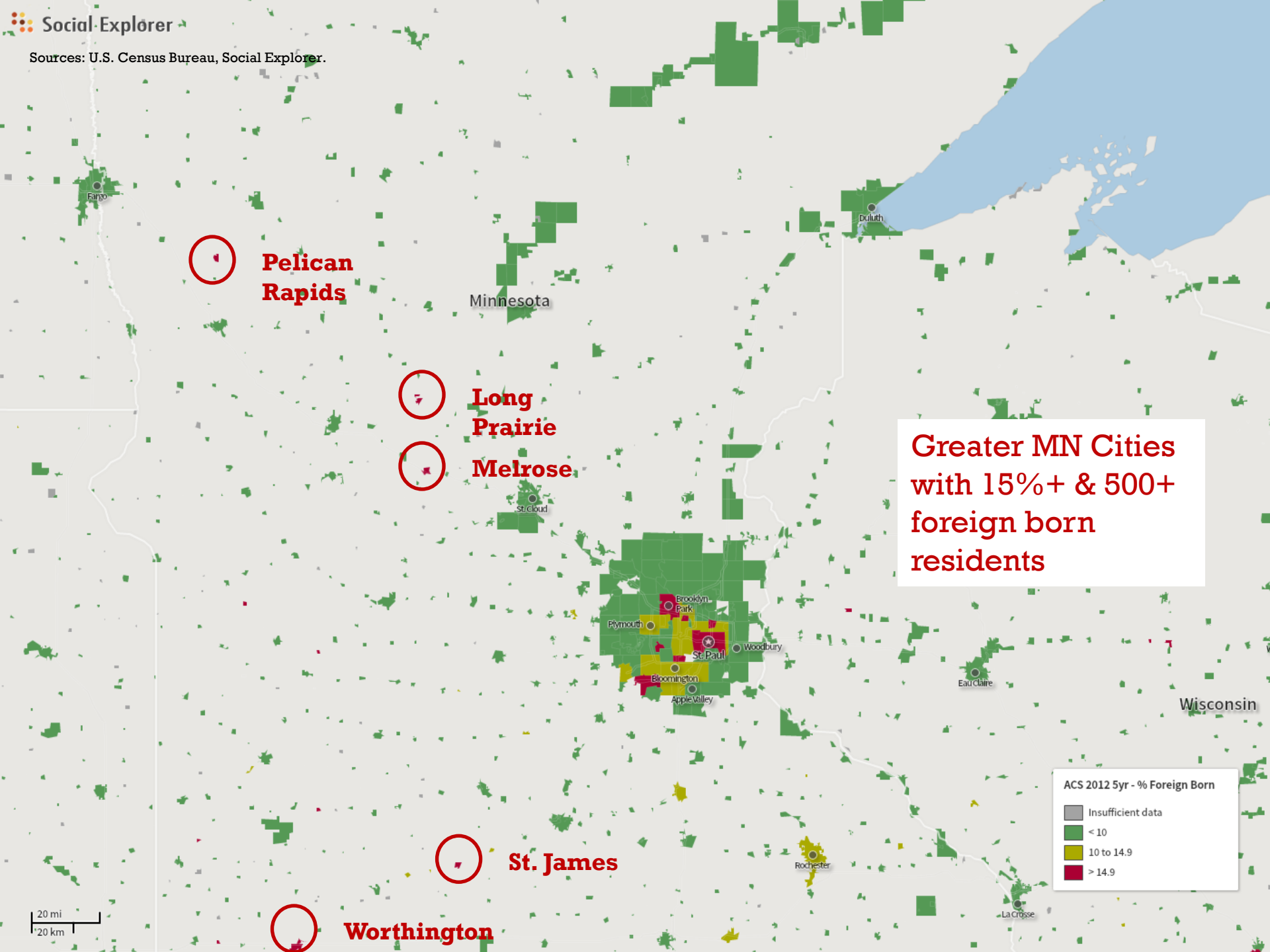


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2010



● One dot =  
500 foreign-  
born







# Percent of MN young people who are “children of immigrants”

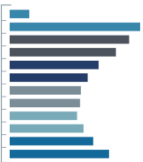


Under age 20, it's 1 in 6



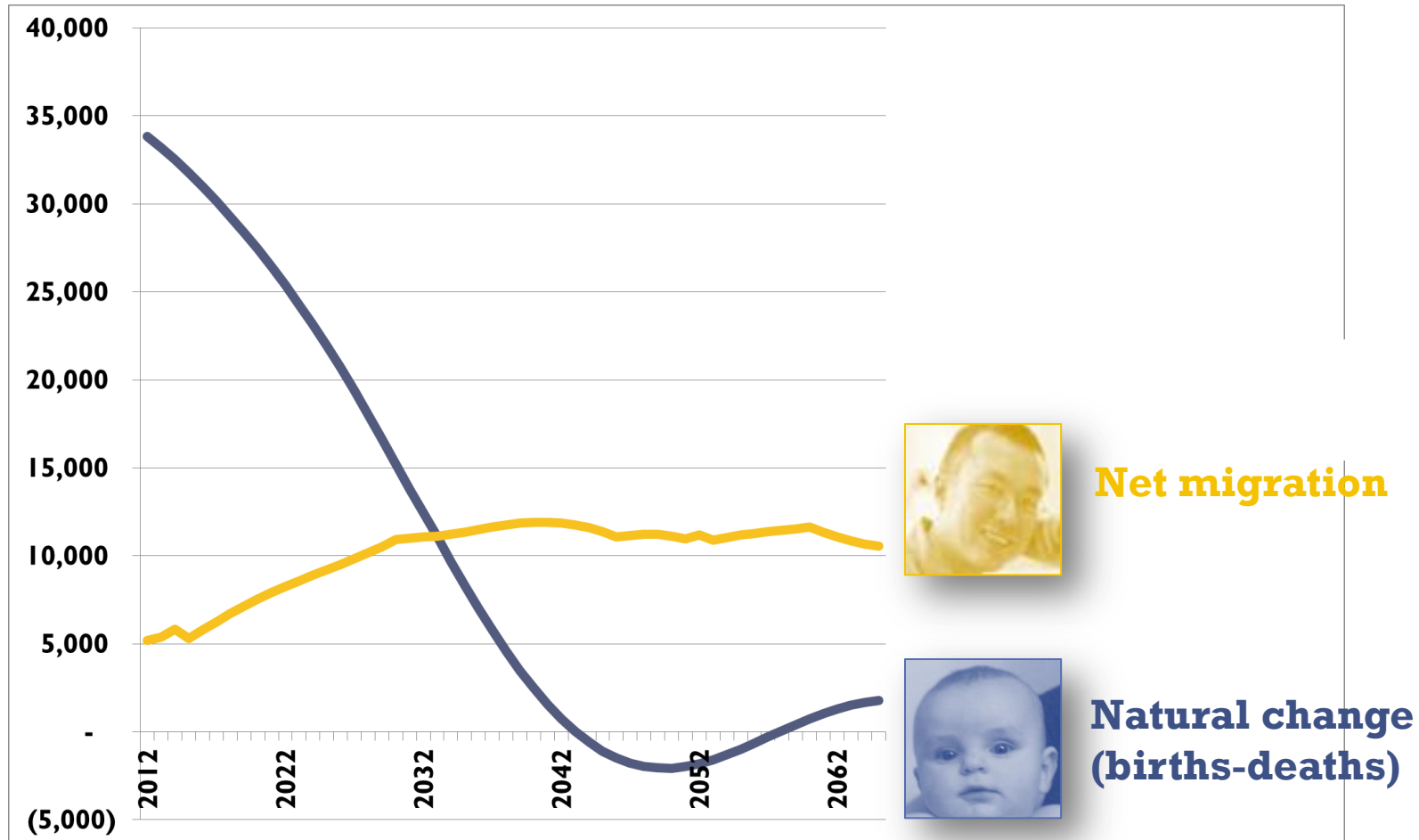
Under age 5, it's almost 1 in 5

“Children of immigrants” are foreign-born themselves, or have one or two foreign-born parents

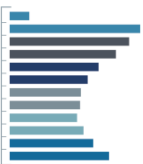




# Net migration will become the major driver of our state's growth

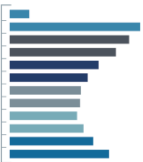
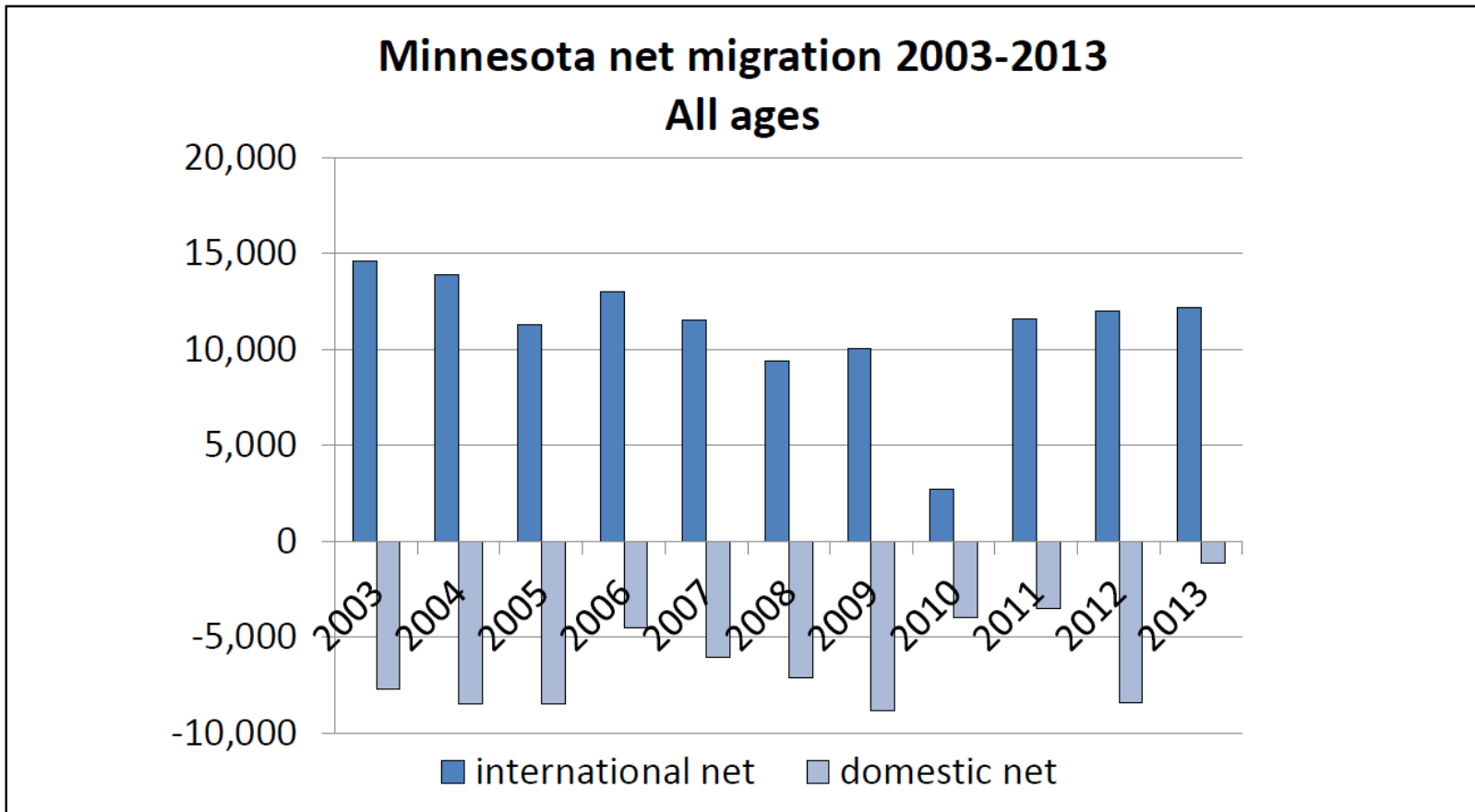


Source: MN State Demographic Center projections, October 2013.





# MN domestic migration has been negative every year of past decade

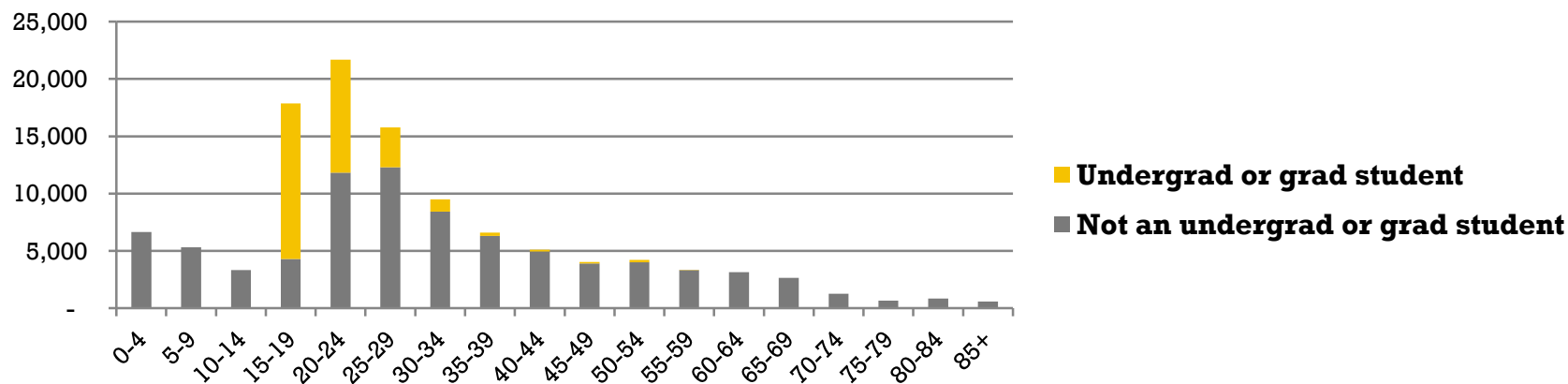




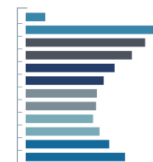


# About 113,000 people leave MN each year for other states

**Annual leavers from Minnesota, by age group and student status, 2008-2012**



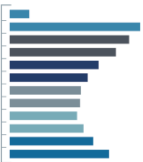
■ Only about 101,000 arrive from other states, resulting in domestic losses



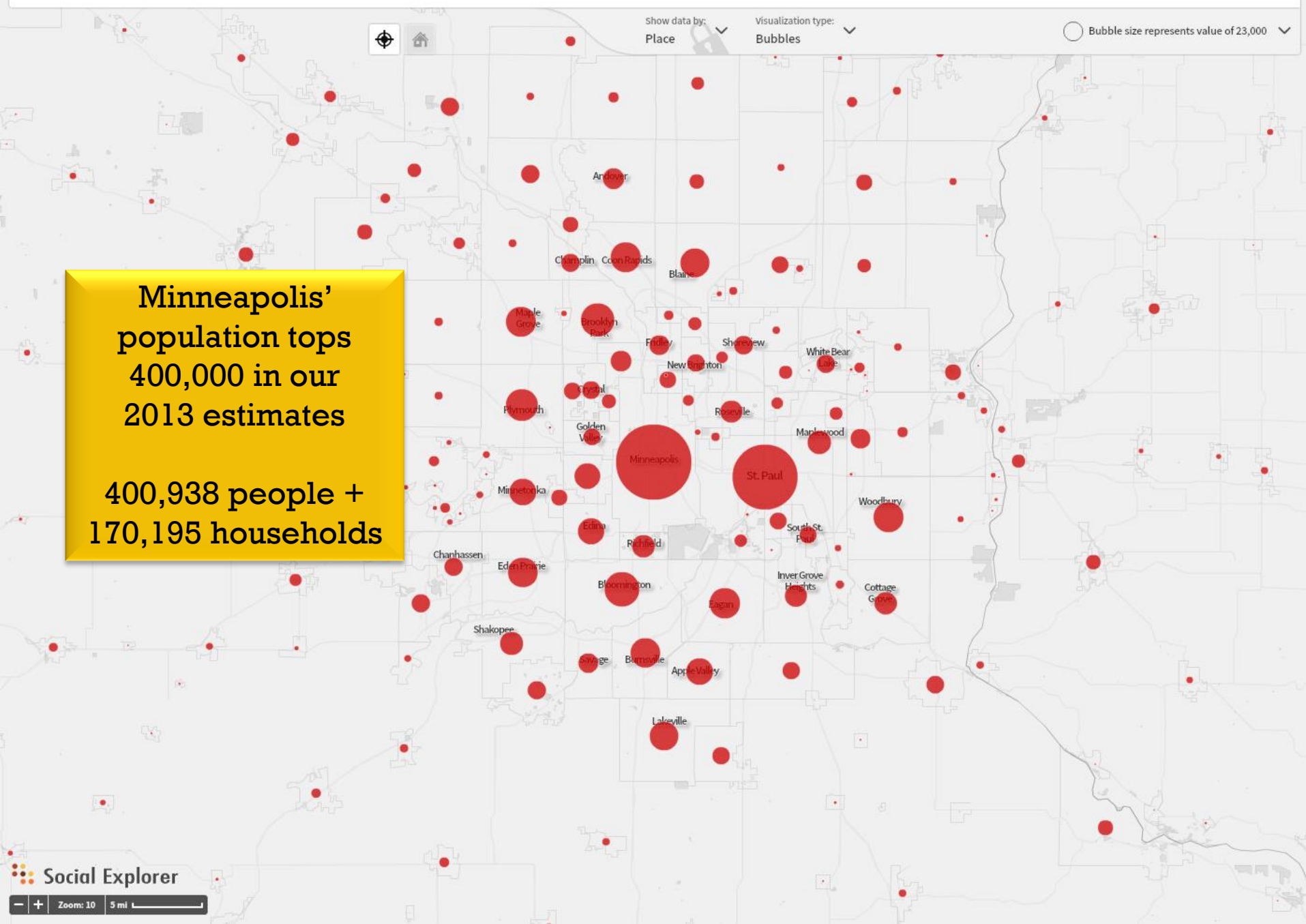


# Focus on Minneapolis

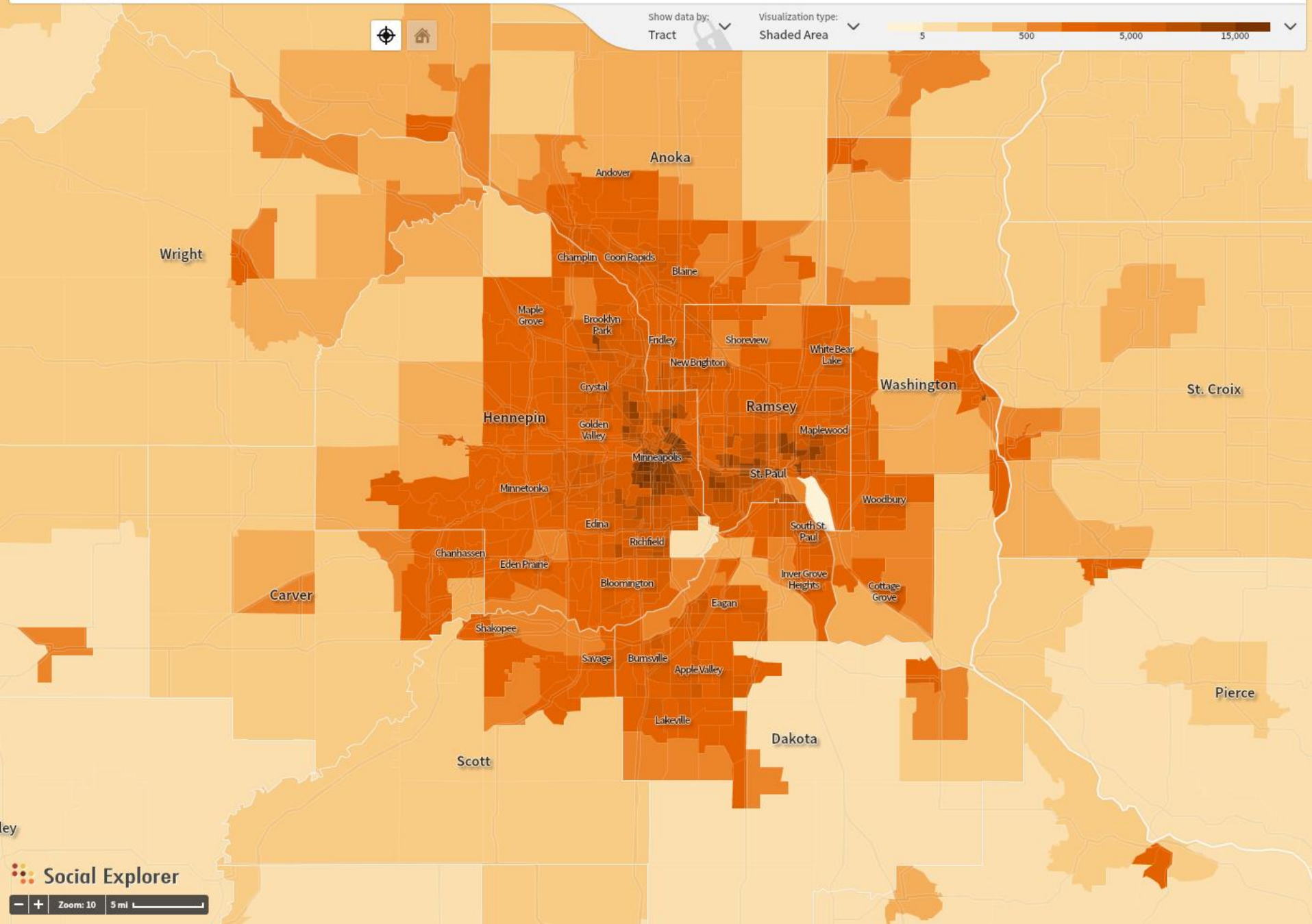
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ACS 2008 -- 2012 (5-Year Estimates) - Total Population



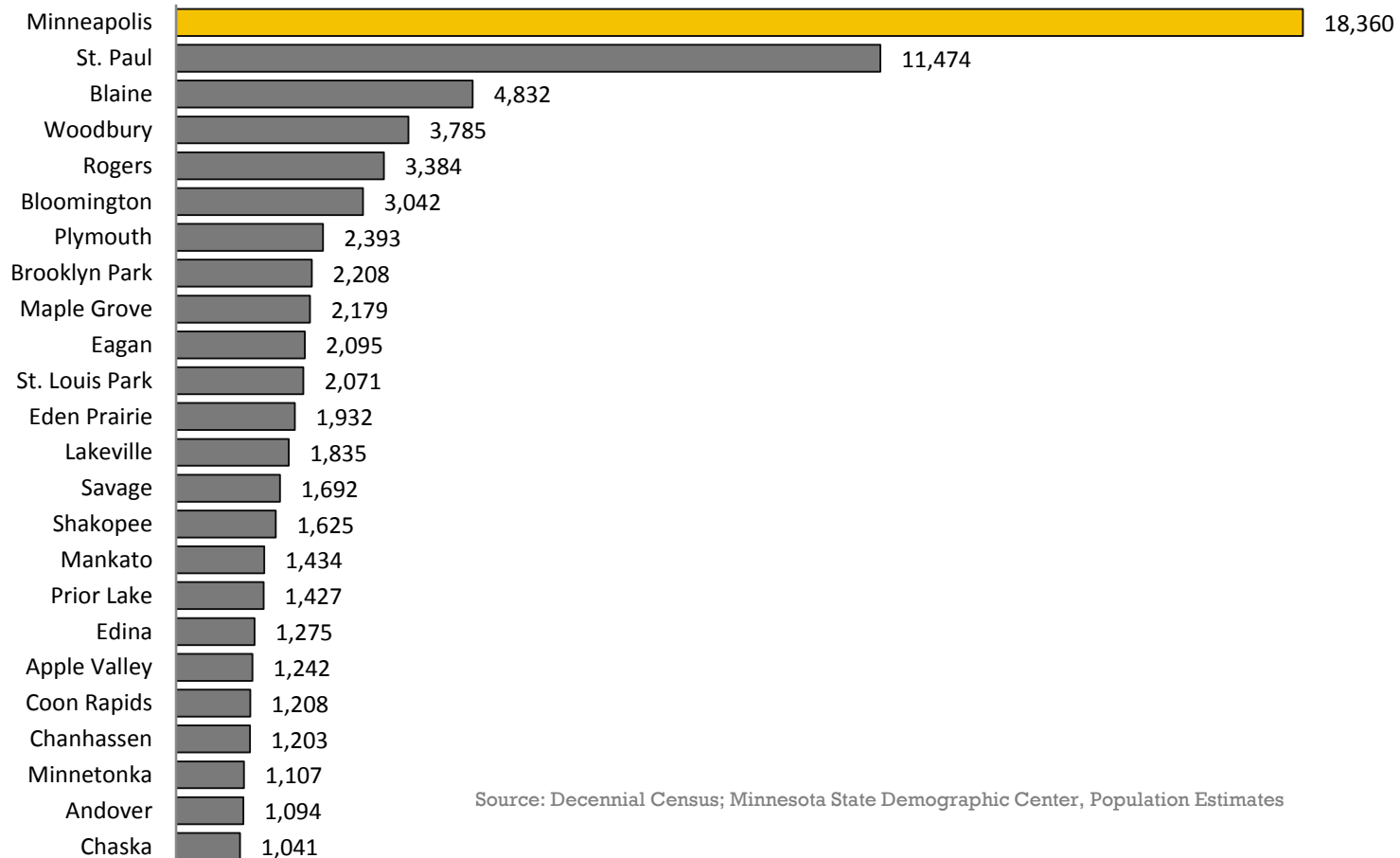
# Census 2010 - Population Density (per sq. mile)



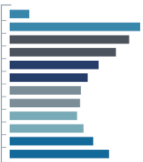


# Minneapolis' posts greatest population gains since 2010

## Population added between 2010 and 2013, metro cities



Source: Decennial Census; Minnesota State Demographic Center, Population Estimates

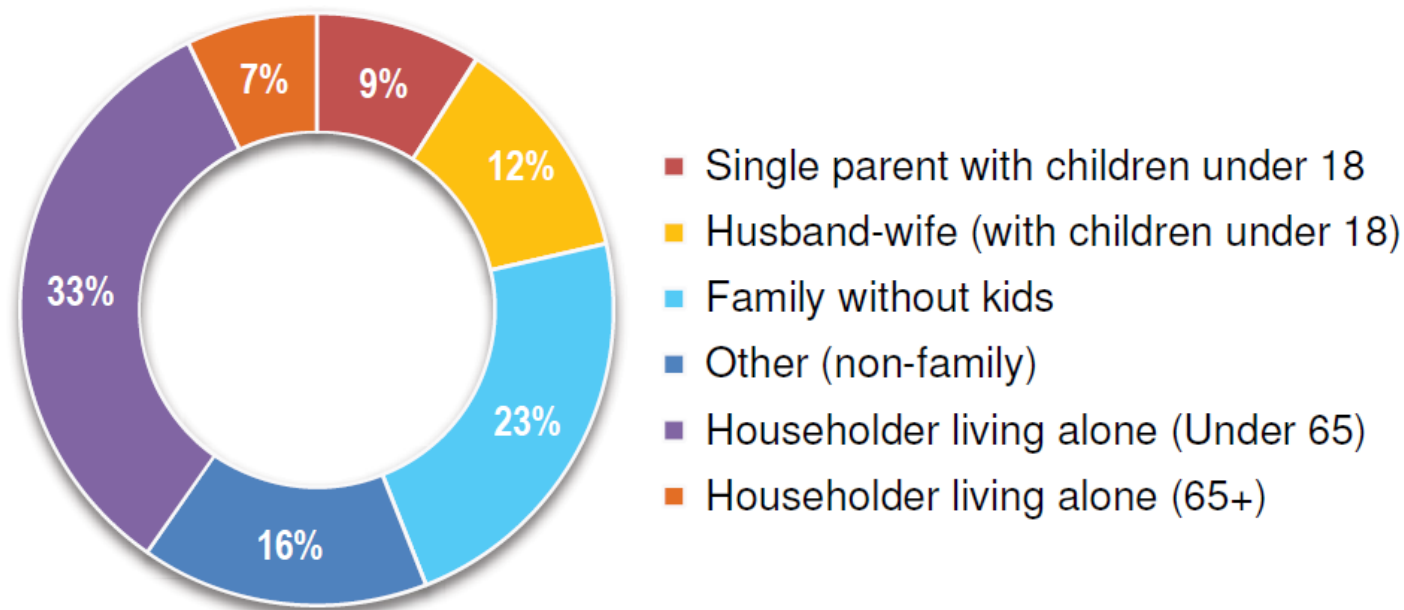






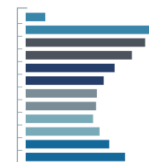
# Minneapolis' households: 1/3<sup>rd</sup> are under 65, living alone

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE<sup>1</sup>**  
Minneapolis, 2010

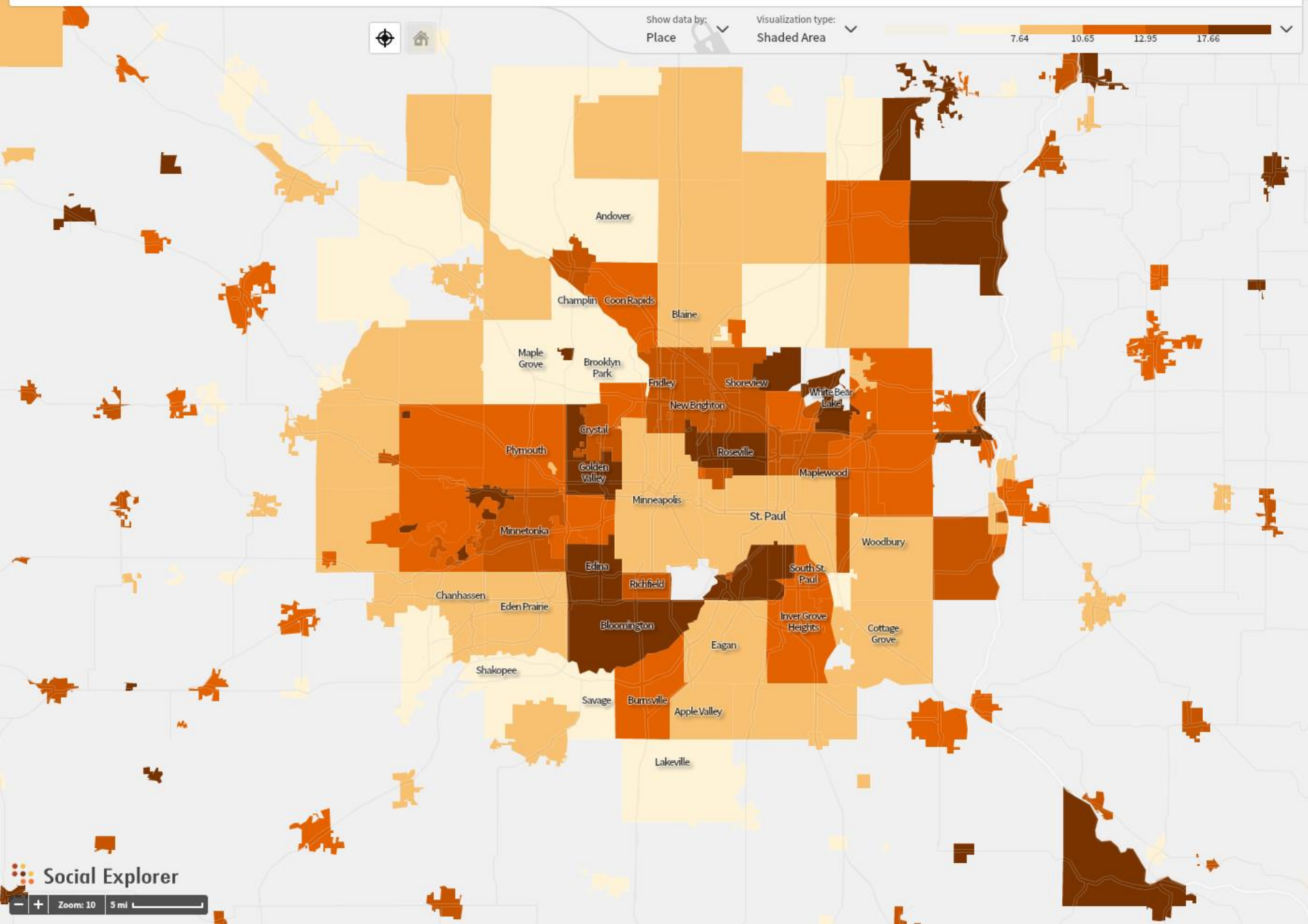


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census, via 2013 OneMinneapolis report, Wilder Research and The Minneapolis Foundation.  
Online at [http://www.minneapolisfoundation.org/Libraries/Documents\\_for\\_Website/2013OneMinneapolisReport.sflb.ashx](http://www.minneapolisfoundation.org/Libraries/Documents_for_Website/2013OneMinneapolisReport.sflb.ashx)

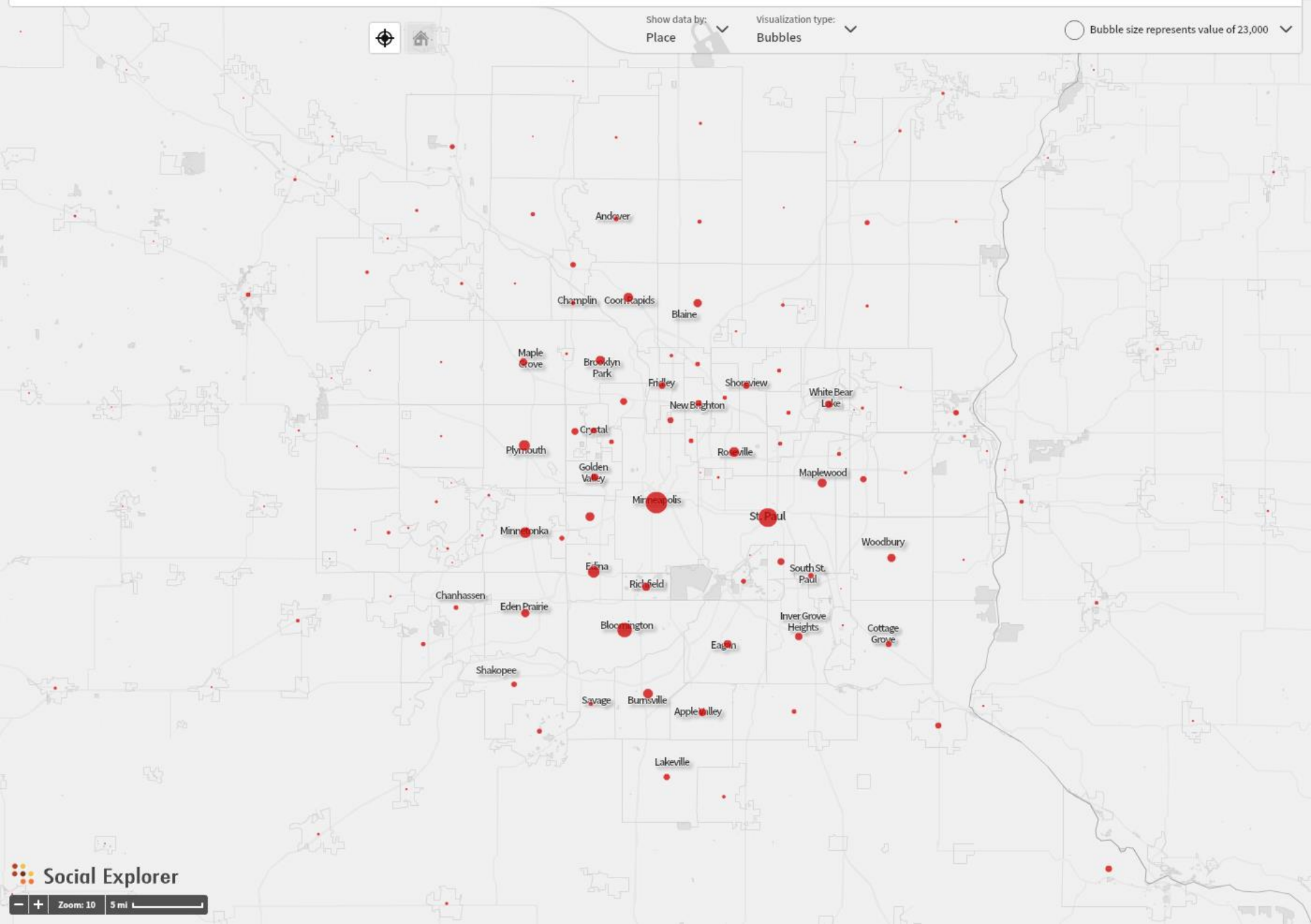
<sup>1</sup> Note: Data do not exist from this dataset for same-sex couples among Minneapolis households. They are likely appearing in the "Other (non-family)" category above.



ACS 2008 -- 2012 (5-Year Estimates) - 65 and over

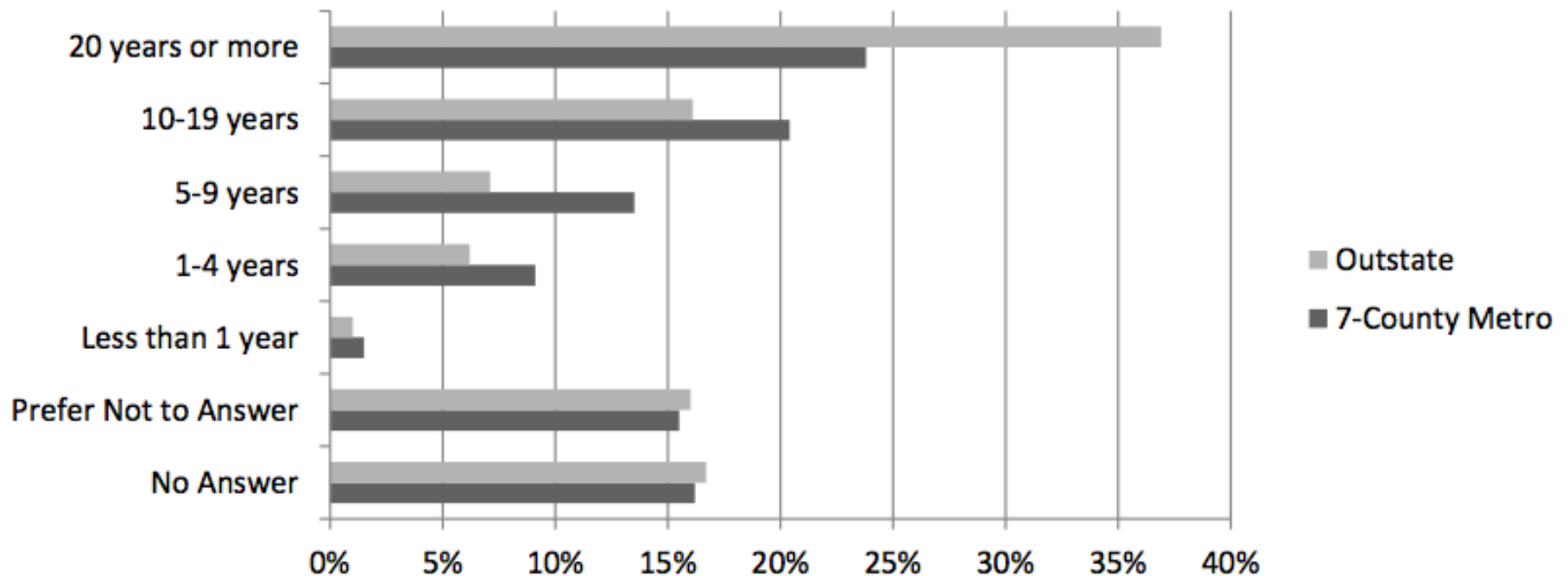


# ACS 2008 -- 2012 (5-Year Estimates) - More than 65 Years





# Additional Years Boomers Expect to Remain in their Communities

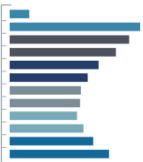
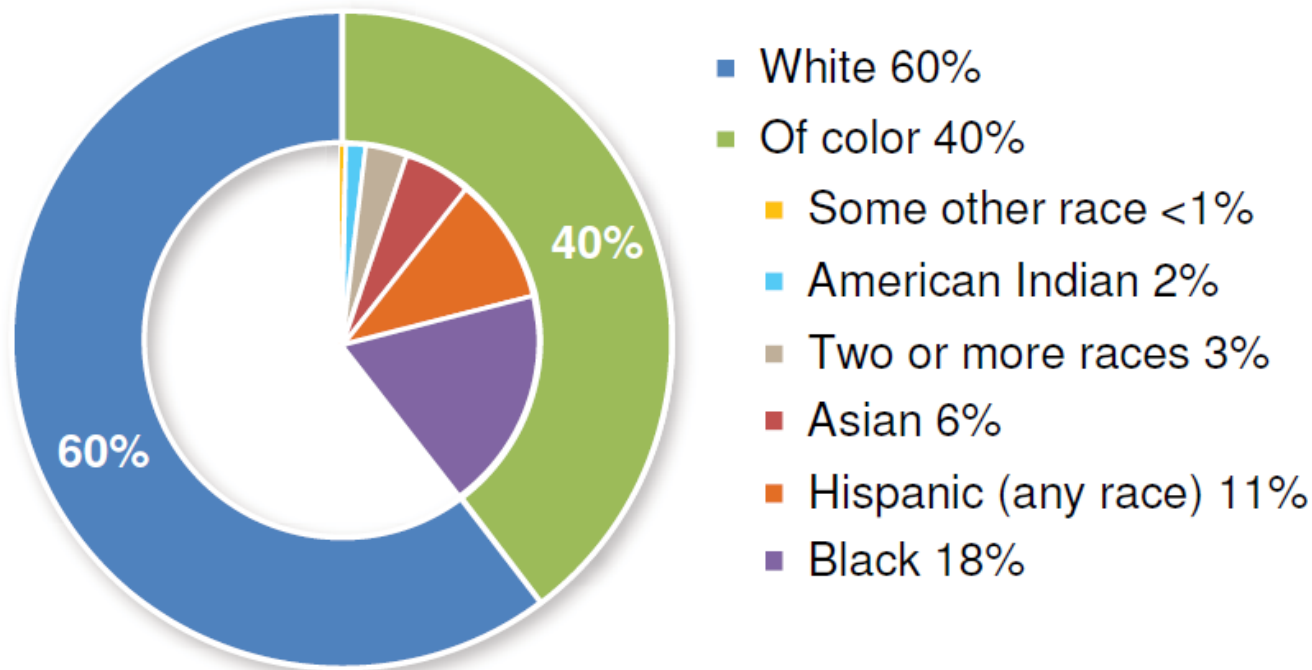


Source: Transform 2010 Survey, MN Department of Human Services



# 6 in 10 Mpls residents are White, while 4 in 10 are persons of Color

## POPULATION BY RACE Minneapolis, 2010

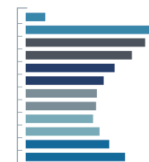
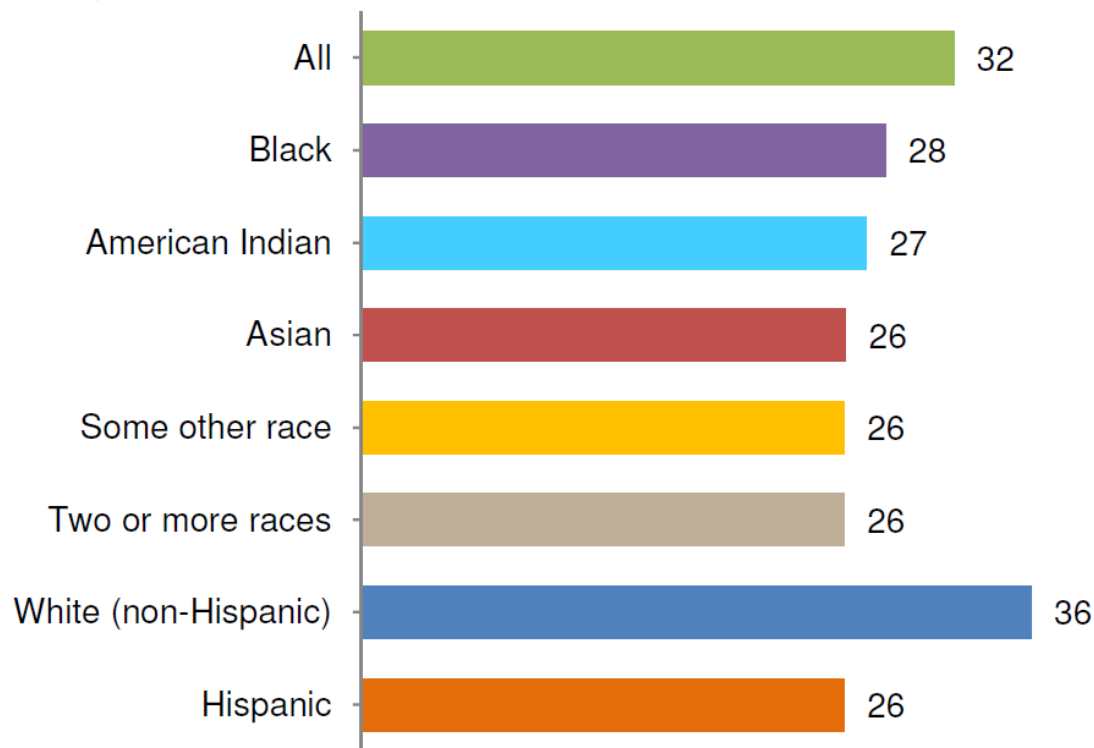




# Minneapolis' populations of Color are very young

## MEDIAN AGE BY RACE

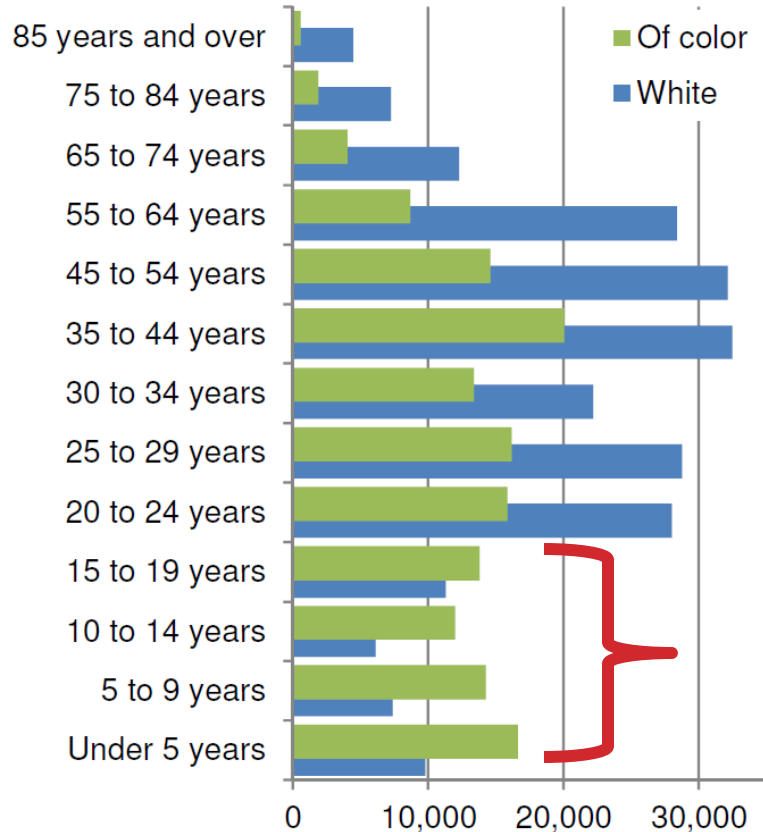
Minneapolis, 2010





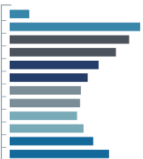
# Minneapolis' populations of Color are very young

POPULATION BY AGE  
Minneapolis, 2010



- Young adults (20s, 30s) a much stronger presence in the city than most of state
- Under age 20, children of Color are the majority in the city

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census, via 2013 OneMinneapolis report, Wilder Research and The Minneapolis Foundation. Online at [http://www.minneapolisfoundation.org/Libraries/Documents\\_for\\_Website/2013OneMinneapolisReport.sflb.aspx](http://www.minneapolisfoundation.org/Libraries/Documents_for_Website/2013OneMinneapolisReport.sflb.aspx)



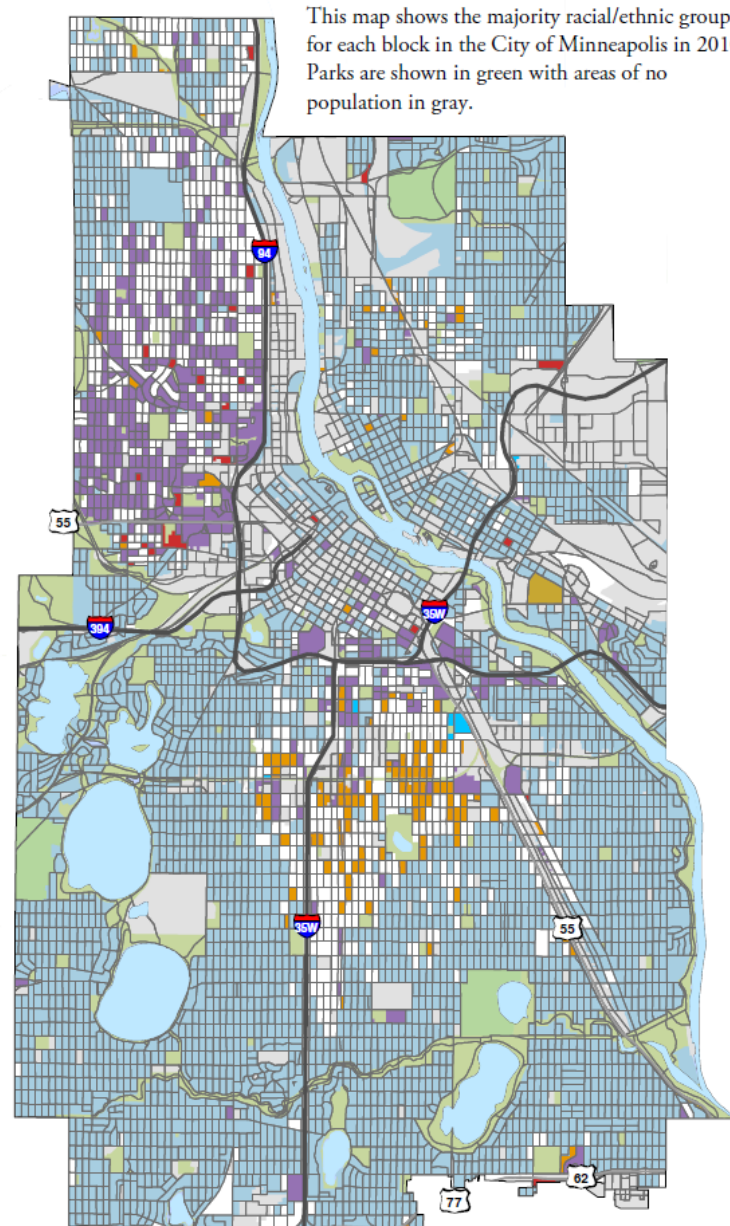


# Majority race, by block, 2010

## MAJORITY RACE

By block, 2010

-  No population
-  No majority
-  White
-  Black
-  Asian
-  Hispanic
-  American Indian
-  Two or more races
-  Some other race



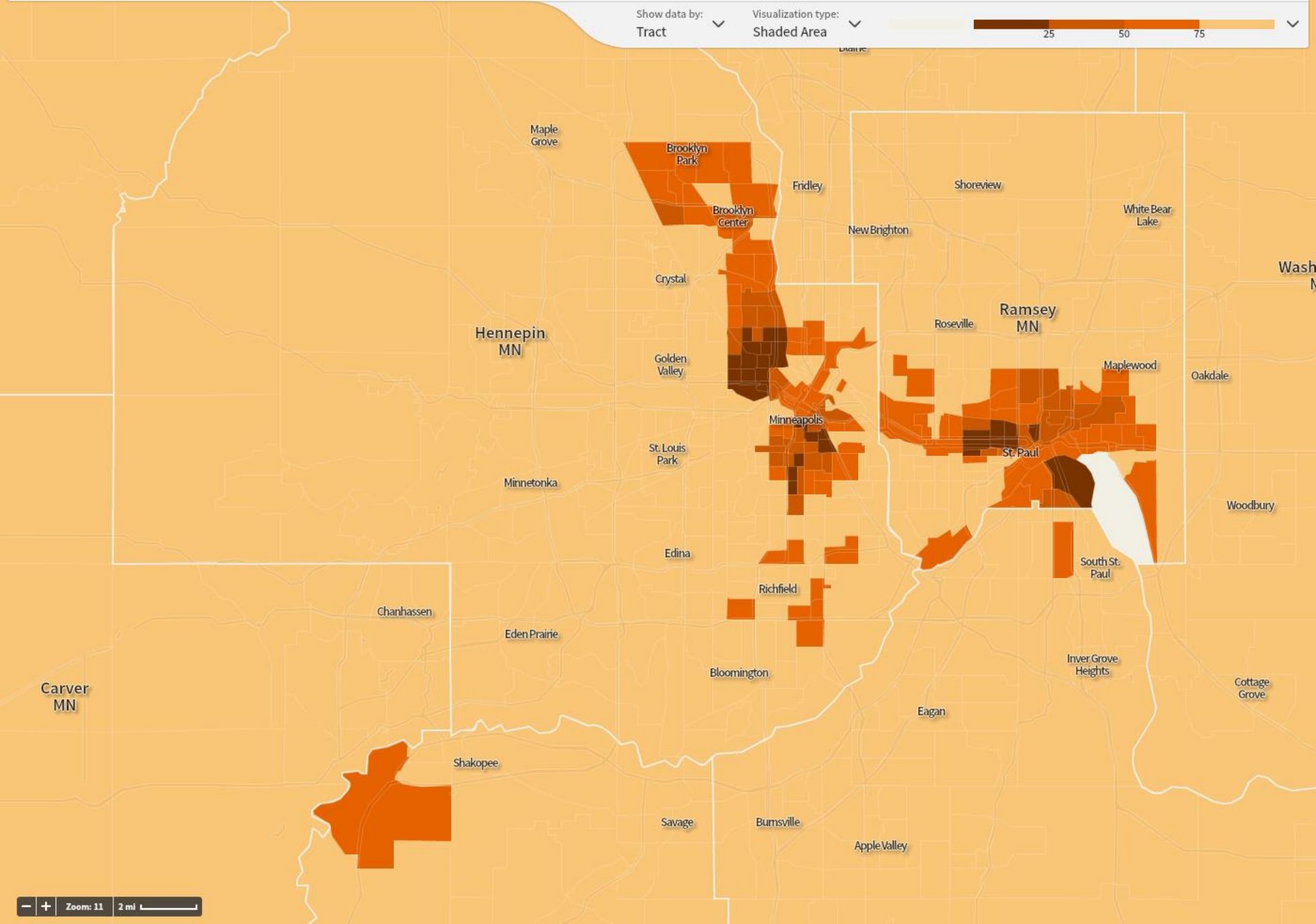
Show data by: Tract

Visualization type: Shaded Area

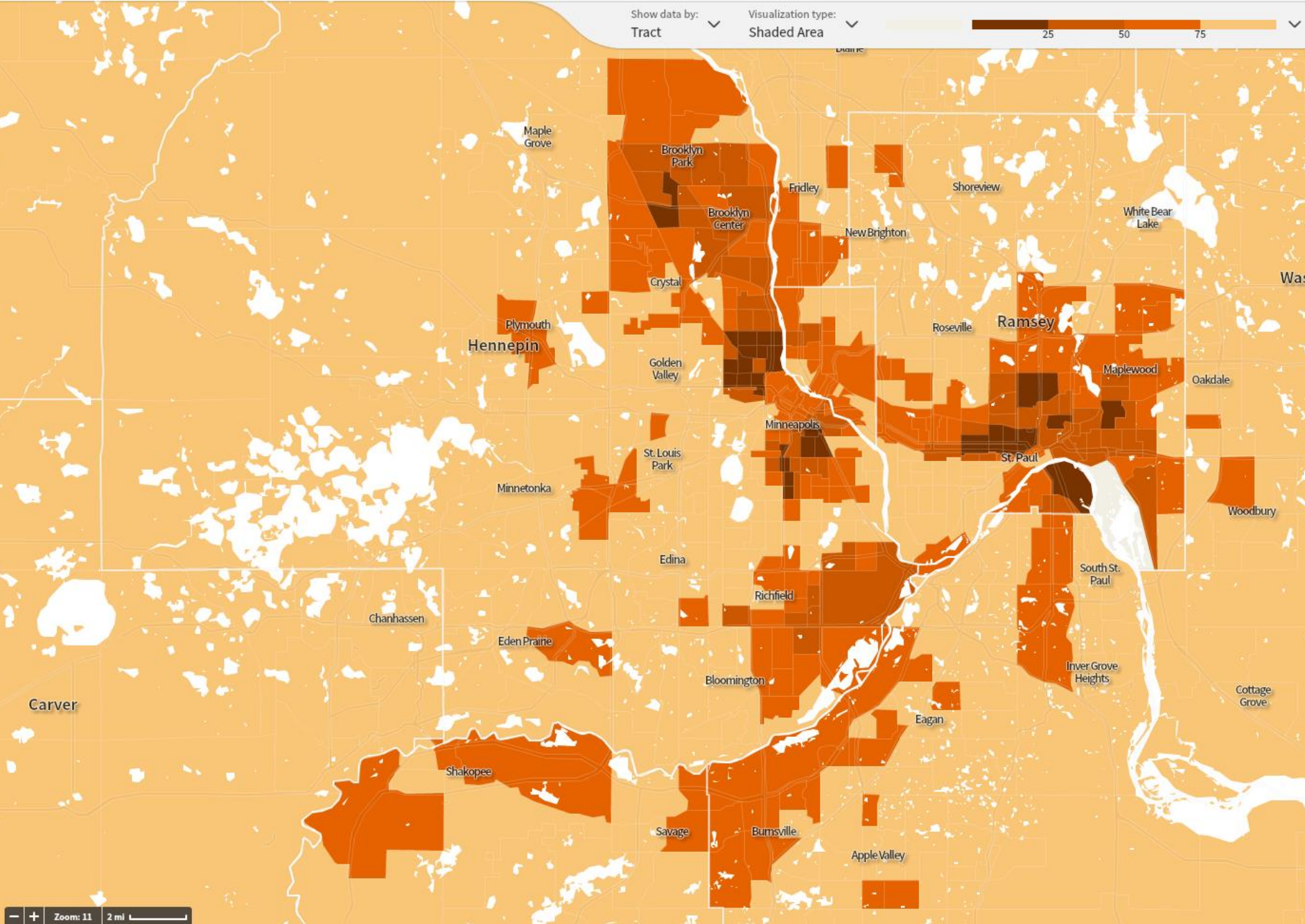
25

50

75





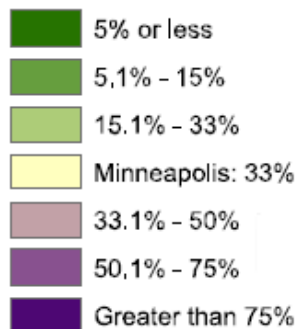




# Children in poverty, 2007-2011

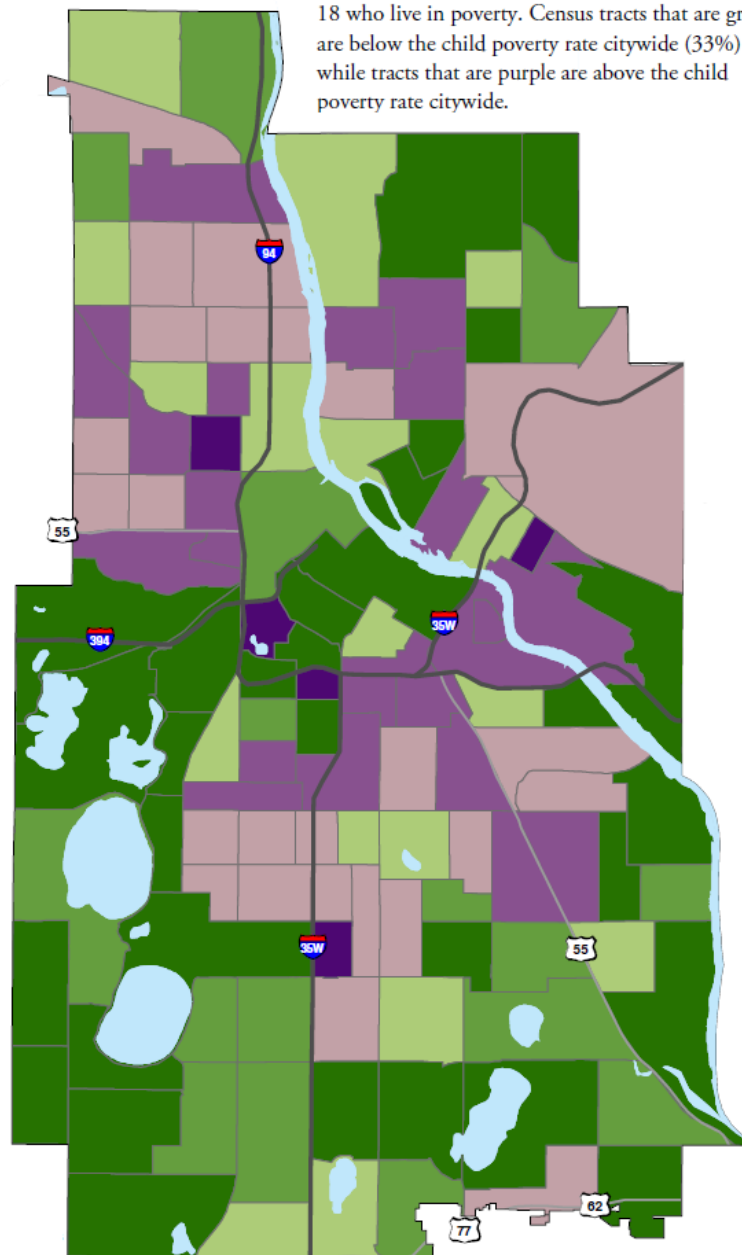
## All CHILDREN

By census tract, 2007-11



**70 percent of all children of color in Minneapolis live in areas of high child poverty.**

This map shows share of the population under age 18 who live in poverty. Census tracts that are green are below the child poverty rate citywide (33%) while tracts that are purple are above the child poverty rate citywide.



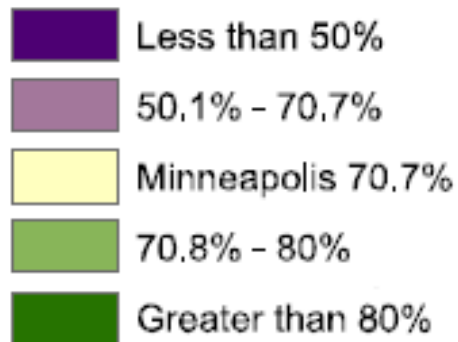




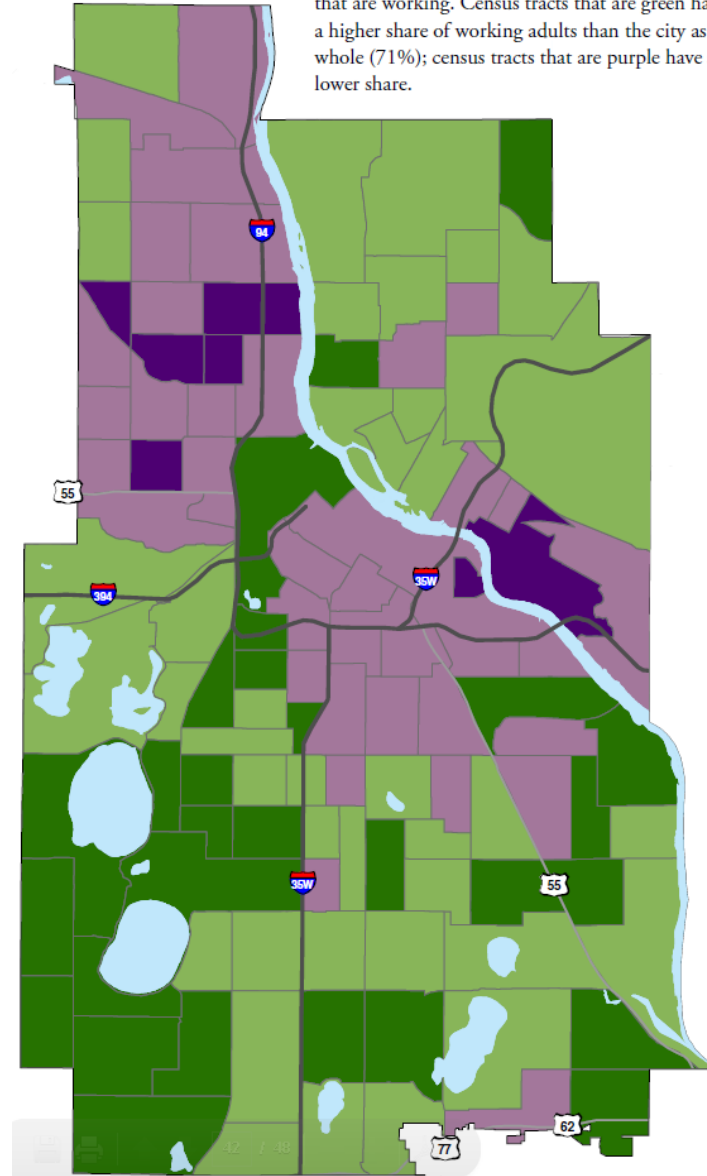
# Adults (age 16-64) who are working, 2007-2011

## ALL ADULTS

By census tract, 2007-11



This map shows the share of adults (ages 16-64) that are working. Census tracts that are green have a higher share of working adults than the city as a whole (71%); census tracts that are purple have a lower share.

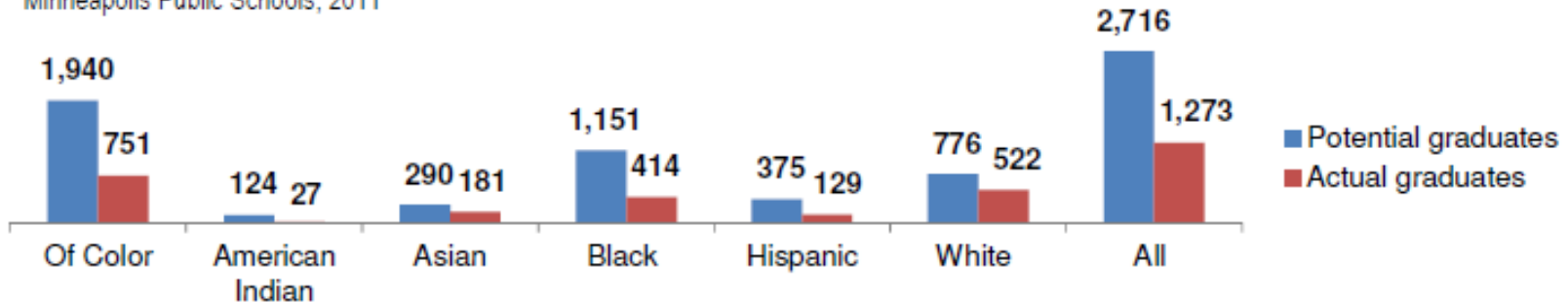




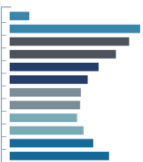
# Minneapolis' labor force pipeline is challenged

## GRADUATES, POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Minneapolis Public Schools, 2011

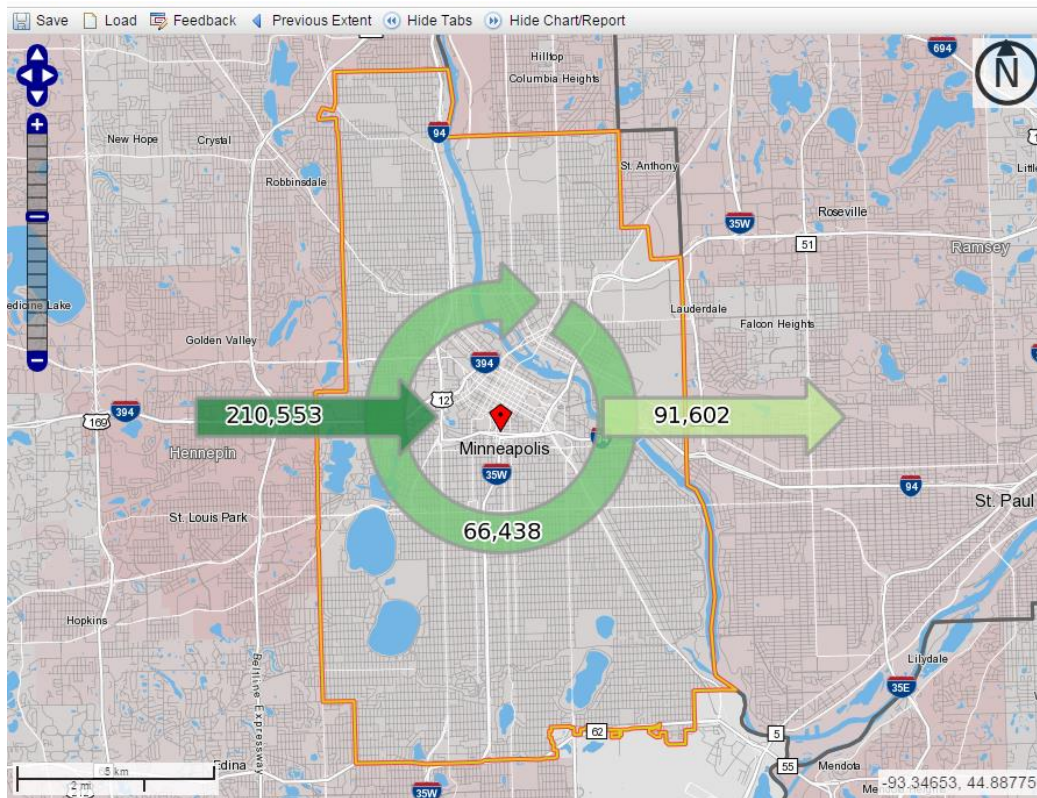


- 4-year graduation rate used to assess potential and actual graduates



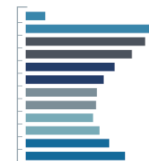
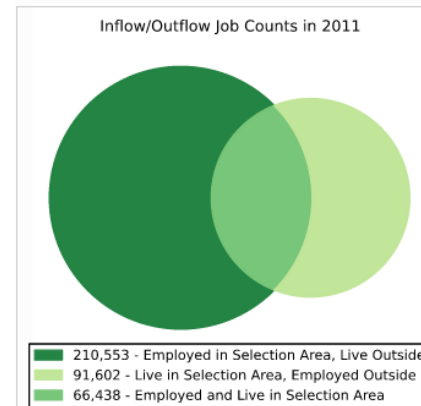


# Minneapolis: Local labor market movement (2011)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap. Refers to primary jobs only, in the case of multiple jobs.

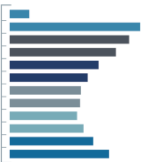
- About 66K workers both live AND work in Minneapolis
- About 211K nonresidents ENTER Minneapolis to go to work
- About 92K residents LEAVE Minneapolis to go to work
- About 6 in 10 Minneapolis residents who are working do so outside of Minneapolis



# + Take-away thoughts for all Minnesotans



- All areas of the state will feel effects of an **aging population**, some places much more acutely. This will create fierce debates about **where to spend scarce public dollars**, as health care and long-term care become cost-drivers of public budgets. How we manage the transition from young to old will be important for all our residents.
- There are **many healthy years ahead** for many of our older adults. How can we enlist and benefit from **older adults reshaping their communities** in the years to come?
- Fewer workers relative to older adults puts a premium on **developing, retaining, and attracting skilled workers** — to fuel economic growth and to pay for needed public services. Alignment of preparation is key.
- **Poor educational, health and economic outcomes** for our fast-growing populations of color jeopardize our economic competitiveness and quality of life for all.





Questions?  
Comments?

**Thank you!**



**Andi Egbert**

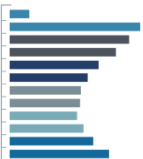
[andi.egbert@state.mn.us](mailto:andi.egbert@state.mn.us)

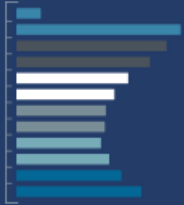


# MN State Demographic Center online resources

**Explore our website at  
[mn.gov/demography](http://mn.gov/demography)**

- Locate more data, more efficiently
- New interactive maps and data visualizations
- Featuring a new blog, guidance for data users, and more
- Follow us on Twitter at **@MN\_StateData**





Minnesota State Demographic Center

**Website: [mn.gov/demography](http://mn.gov/demography)**

**Twitter: [@MN\\_StateData](https://twitter.com/MN_StateData)**